

10. DE. YLH (100-152319) L1

2/2/65

DATE: 10/11/68
TIME: 10:00 AM

On 1/23/65, [redacted] advised that the captain and representative hold a public meeting on the morning of 11 near the long nationality center, [redacted] Island, on the evening of 1/23/65.

The interviewee advised that among the C-47 aircraft present were 10474, 10475, 10476, 10477, 10478, 10479, 10480, 10481, 10482, 10483, 10484, 10485, 10486, 10487, 10488, 10489, 10490, 10491, 10492, 10493, 10494, 10495, 10496, 10497, 10498, 10499, 10500, 10501, 10502, 10503, 10504, 10505, 10506, 10507, 10508, 10509, 10510, 10511, 10512, 10513, 10514, 10515, 10516, 10517, 10518, 10519, 10520, 10521, 10522, 10523, 10524, 10525, 10526, 10527, 10528, 10529, 10530, 10531, 10532, 10533, 10534, 10535, 10536, 10537, 10538, 10539, 10540, 10541, 10542, 10543, 10544, 10545, 10546, 10547, 10548, 10549, 10550, 10551, 10552, 10553, 10554, 10555, 10556, 10557, 10558, 10559, 10560, 10561, 10562, 10563, 10564, 10565, 10566, 10567, 10568, 10569, 10570, 10571, 10572, 10573, 10574, 10575, 10576, 10577, 10578, 10579, 10580, 10581, 10582, 10583, 10584, 10585, 10586, 10587, 10588, 10589, 10590, 10591, 10592, 10593, 10594, 10595, 10596, 10597, 10598, 10599, 10600, 10601, 10602, 10603, 10604, 10605, 10606, 10607, 10608, 10609, 10610, 10611, 10612, 10613, 10614, 10615, 10616, 10617, 10618, 10619, 10620, 10621, 10622, 10623, 10624, 10625, 10626, 10627, 10628, 10629, 10630, 10631, 10632, 10633, 10634, 10635, 10636, 10637, 10638, 10639, 10640, 10641, 10642, 10643, 10644, 10645, 10646, 10647, 10648, 10649, 10650, 10651, 10652, 10653, 10654, 10655, 10656, 10657, 10658, 10659, 10660, 10661, 10662, 10663, 10664, 10665, 10666, 10667, 10668, 10669, 10670, 10671, 10672, 10673, 10674, 10675, 10676, 10677, 10678, 10679, 10680, 10681, 10682, 10683, 10684, 10685, 10686, 10687, 10688, 10689, 10690, 10691, 10692, 10693, 10694, 10695, 10696, 10697, 10698, 10699, 10700, 10701, 10702, 10703, 10704, 10705, 10706, 10707, 10708, 10709, 10710, 10711, 10712, 10713, 10714, 10715, 10716, 10717, 10718, 10719, 10720, 10721, 10722, 10723, 10724, 10725, 10726, 10727, 10728, 10729, 10730, 10731, 10732, 10733, 10734, 10735, 10736, 10737, 10738, 10739, 10740, 10741, 10742, 10743, 10744, 10745, 10746, 10747, 10748, 10749, 10750, 10751, 10752, 10753, 10754, 10755, 10756, 10757, 10758, 10759, 10760, 10761, 10762, 10763, 10764, 10765, 10766, 10767, 10768, 10769, 10770, 10771, 10772, 10773, 10774, 10775, 10776, 10777, 10778, 10779, 10780, 10781, 10782, 10783, 10784, 10785, 10786, 10787, 10788, 10789, 10790, 10791, 10792, 10793, 10794, 10795, 10796, 10797, 10798, 10799, 10800, 10801, 10802, 10803, 10804, 10805, 10806, 10807, 10808, 10809, 10810, 10811, 10812, 10813, 10814, 10815, 10816, 10817, 10818, 10819, 10820, 10821, 10822, 10823, 10824, 10825, 10826, 10827, 10828, 10829, 10830, 10831, 10832, 10833, 10834, 10835, 10836, 10837, 10838, 10839, 10840, 10841, 10842, 10843, 10844, 10845, 10846, 10847, 10848, 10849, 10850, 10851, 10852, 10853, 10854, 10855, 10856, 10857, 10858, 10859, 10860, 10861, 10862, 10863, 10864, 10865, 10866, 10867, 10868, 10869, 10870, 10871, 10872, 10873, 10874, 10875, 10876, 10877, 10878, 10879, 10880, 10881, 10882, 10883, 10884, 10885, 10886, 10887, 10888, 10889, 10890, 10891, 10892, 10893, 10894, 10895, 10896, 10897, 10898, 10899, 10900, 10901, 10902, 10903, 10904, 10905, 10906, 10907, 10908, 10909, 10910, 10911, 10912, 10913, 10914, 10915, 10916, 10917, 10918, 10919, 10920, 10921, 10922, 10923, 10924, 10925, 10926, 10927, 10928, 10929, 10930, 10931, 10932, 10933, 10934, 10935, 10936, 10937, 10938, 10939, 10940, 10941, 10942, 10943, 10944, 10945, 10946, 10947, 10948, 10949, 10950, 10951, 10952, 10953, 10954, 10955, 10956, 10957, 10958, 10959, 10960, 10961, 10962, 10963, 10964, 10965, 10966, 10967, 10968, 10969, 10970, 10971, 10972, 10973, 10974, 10975, 10976, 10977, 10978, 10979, 10980, 10981, 10982, 10983, 10984, 10985, 10986, 10987, 10988, 10989, 10990, 10991, 10992, 10993, 10994, 10995, 10996, 10997, 10998, 10999, 11000, 11001, 11002, 11003, 11004, 11005, 11006, 11007, 11008, 11009, 11010, 11011, 11012, 11013, 11014, 11015, 11016, 11017, 11018, 11019, 11020, 11021, 11022, 11023, 11024, 11025, 11026, 11027, 11028, 11029, 11030, 11031, 11032, 11033, 11034, 11035, 11036, 11037, 11038, 11039, 11040, 11041, 11042, 11043, 11044, 11045, 11046, 11047, 11048, 11049, 11050, 11051, 11052, 11053, 11054, 11055, 11056,

The informant advised that Dr. Hall brought a movie projector and 16mm film on the new technology in radiology, and the film was shown to those in attendance.

- 1 - [redacted] (Inv) 16
 1 - KGO-54-03 (MILL STATION) 16
 1 - KGO-111573 (L. T. MILLER) 16
 1 - KGO-111142 (H. B. T. MILL) 16
 1 - KGO-152107 (C. T. MILL) 16
 1 - KGO-112520 (L. T. MILL) 16
 1 - KGO-155755 (C. T. MILL) 16

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100-153735-95/

Seaton



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

February 4, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On January 29, 1965, William Wayne Keeler, President of the Executive Committee, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Tribe, furnished the following information:

In 1960 he visited Russia as a member of the U. S. Petroleum Exchange group and during this visit a Soviet Official who accompanied the group remarked to him that the USSR wanted to help the Indians in the U. S. in breaking their chains and obtaining freedom. A few moments later another Soviet official, [redacted] (phonetic) expressed the same idea. The Soviets did not indicate the manner in which they would help the Indians in obtaining their freedom and Keeler ended the discussion of the matter by informing the Soviets that they should not worry about the American Indians as the Indians are not in chains in the U. S.

Keeler advised that as a result of his being Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Tribe he has come in contact with many individuals, both private citizens and government employees, who have been active in the field of Indian Affairs for a number of years. One of the individuals he has had contact with in regard to Indian affairs is Dr. Sol Tax, an anthropologist at the University of Chicago. Tax has traveled extensively in the U. S. and South America studying Indian groups.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-153735-952

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

In 1961, through the efforts of Sol Tax a conference was held in Chicago, Illinois, composed of representatives from the various Indian tribes and U. S. Government officials. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and find ways to improve relations between the American Indians and the U. S. Government. Keeler attended the conference as part of the U. S. Government representation. When Keeler arrived at the conference he found that Tax and an associate, [redacted] had prepared a statement on the Indian position without obtaining the views of the Indian representatives. Thereafter Tax, [redacted] and a group of young Indians completely took over the Indian delegation at the conference. Keeler said this was an example of the "railroading tactics" used by Tax in his handling of Indian matters, and Keeler considered such tactics to resemble the methods employed by Communists. Keeler stated he has no specific information indicating that Tax is associated with the Communists or has ever received any assistance from the Communists in his work with the Indians. He stated Tax claims to be motivated only by a desire to improve the position of the American Indian. Tax has told Keeler that as an anthropologist he has a better understanding of the Indian than Keeler, in spite of the fact that Keeler is a Cherokee Indian and Chief of the Cherokee Tribe.

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Keeler advised that Sol Tax and the group which supports Tax have taken over control of the National Congress of American Indians, an organization which was established approximately 20 years ago for the purpose of uniting the Indians for the promotion of their general welfare.

Keeler recalled that a number of years ago he had served on a Civil Rights Commission formed by the Ford Foundation to make a study of the status of civil rights among the various Indian tribes. He stated that [redacted] a lawyer and teacher at the University of Chicago, was also a member of the Commission and Keeler noted that in questioning individual Indians [redacted] tried to impress

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

on them that they were being treated unfairly by the U. S. Government, and sought to instill in them an attitude of animosity toward the government. Keeler took it upon himself to inform [] that he did not believe the Indians had any feelings of animosity toward the government.

[] replied that she has been associated with Dr. Sol Tax at the University of Chicago and that her knowledge in this field came from Dr. Tax, whom she considered to be an authority on Indian affairs.

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Keeler advised that [] formerly held a high position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and he has heard that [] was forced to resign after refusing to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Keeler advised that during 1963, he had a conversation with the well known movie actor, Marlon Brando, while both were passengers on a plane bound for Europe. Brando expressed a strong interest in the cause of the American Indian. He mentioned Dr. Sol Tax and said he was familiar with the fine work Tax was doing in the field of Indian affairs. Brando discussed how he and other unnamed individuals planned to induce various Indian tribes in the U. S. and Canada to send representatives to a demonstration to be held in Olympia, Washington, in March, 1964. According to Brando the purpose of the demonstration was to obtain publicity and secure fishing rights in the Columbia River for the Yakima and other Indian tribes. Keeler asked Brando what his motives were in this undertaking and Brando said his only interest was that of protecting the rights of the Indians. Keeler asked Brando how many Indians had asked for his help in the matter but Brando made no reply.

After returning to the U. S., Keeler was contacted, telephonically, on two occasions by Brando. During the first call Brando indicated he had "lined up" several persons to take part in the Olympia demonstration and wanted Keeler to supply air transportation for those coming to the demonstration, but

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Keeler declined. Brando stated "the people from Chicago" would take part in the demonstration and Keeler took this to mean the Sol Tax people.

Thereafter Keeler received a second call from Brando advising that a demonstration had been held at Olympia and Brando and several Indians had been arrested. Brando was released but the Indians were held in jail. Brando asked Keeler financial assistance for the families of the jailed Indians. Keeler declined and advised Brando he did not believe the Indians really wanted to take part in demonstrations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P-
✓ 100-151548-20

SUBJECT: CIRM

Date: 2-4-65

Re Oklahoma City letter 12-2-64; Bulet to Oklahoma City 12-15-64; Chicago letter to Director 12-29-64, and Seattle letter to Director 12-30-64.

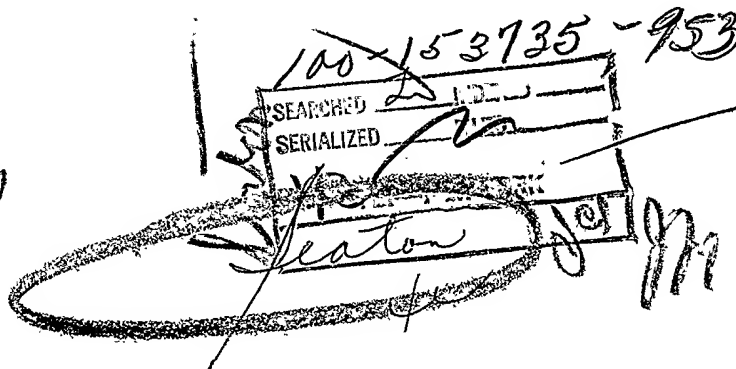
Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Two copies are enclosed for Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Seattle, for information purposes. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to Washington Field Office for information since WFO is office of origin of the case "COMINFIL OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, IS - C".

The interview of WILLIAM WAYNE KEELER, set forth in enclosed LHM was conducted by SAs [redacted] and DELMER R. EXON. KEELER was apprised of the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibilities in the internal security field and he advised that in the event he is ever contacted by the Soviets or obtains information he believes to be of value to the FBI, he will immediately contact a representative of the FBI.

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2 - Bureau (Enc. - 9) (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-41324) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Seattle (100-27267) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(13)

enclosing pages 1+2 of LHM



OC 100-7212

KEELER was unable to furnish any additional information regarding his conversation with [REDACTED] in New York City as set forth in the original LHM submitted by referenced Oklahoma City letter 12-2-64. This information has not been included in instant LHM in view of the insignificant nature of the information.

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It is noted that the information furnished by KEELER regarding SOL TAX and his involvement with Indian affairs corresponds with previous information developed by Oklahoma City and other offices in the case entitled "COMINFIL OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, IS - CU". Office of Origin WFO (WFO file 100-25725) (Bufile 100-38898).

UACB no additional action is being taken by this office in connection with the information furnished by KEELER.



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
February 4, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on February 2, 1965, indicating that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington, D.C.) and one Cora (Last Name Unknown), were in contact on that date. According to the source, their contact was in regard to what Cora called the Poncheman Terrace (phonetic) Conference on February 18-20, 1965, at the Hilton Hotel, New York, New York.

Cora mentioned the fact that she had received Rustin's acceptance to be a speaker at the conference, which she said was being held for the benefit of "television", and was being produced by her. She said the conference proceedings would be on permanent tape, which will be divided into one half hour programs. National Educational Television has agreed to give 26 hours of coverage across the country on their fifty stations, Cora said. In addition, she said the British Broadcasting Company would run five hours of the proceedings of the conference and the United States Information Agency would also run some. She said the rest of the tape would be given to any station that wants to start a dialogue on peace.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-954

~~SECRET~~

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

Cora said that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) had not responded to his invitation to appear and speak and unless he did agree, Rustin would not only be the only Negro, but the only spokesman for the "American Civil Rights - Peace Type Movement." She said King should be there for the good of everything concerned, especially him, because it (the conference) would be a fantastic international platform.

Rustin said King was in jail and there was a big debate as to whether he should come out of jail. Rustin said he was of the opinion that he should remain until the last of his followers were legally out on merit. Cora replied that she thought it would be very dramatic if he would fly here (New York City) from jail and he would fly right into the arms of the news media. Rustin said that if King got out of jail, he would spend Friday in New York City. Cora was encouraged by Rustin to wire King and request that he come to New York.

Cora, in continuing her remarks about the conference, said that King was scheduled to appear on a panel on February 20, 1965, chaired by Henry R. Luce (publisher of "Time - Life" Publications). This panel, Cora said, will be a mixed one, therefore, King would get terrific attention there.

According to the source, Cora requested Rustin to furnish the names of New York Negroes who should attend the conference. Rustin furnished the following:

The Reverend Milton Galamison (Chairman of the City-wide Committee for Integrated Schools); Thelma Johnson (Head of the Harlem Parents Committee); Jessie Gray; Reverend Richard A. Hildebrand, (President of the Manhattan Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)); Basil Patterson, new President of the New York NAACP; Joseph Overton (Chairman of the United Council of Harlem); Besse Buchanan (New York State Human Rights Commission); Benjamin J. McLaren (Member of New York

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Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

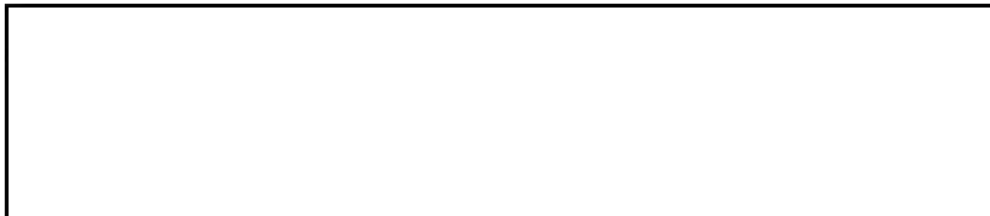
City Board of Education); Hope Stevens (New York City Attorney); (First Name Unknown) Davis of the Carver Bank; and Malcolm X.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.



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Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.



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"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

On November 28, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

On January 24, 1964, the source advised that according to William Patterson, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

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Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

On July 13, 1964, the same source advised that William L. Patterson was chairman of the New York District CP.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Malcolm X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, is attached.

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Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Index - C

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-106670

New York, New York
February 4, 1965

Title	Martin Luther King, Jr.
Character	Security Matter - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 2/4/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
SM-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 4212-S* was the source of the information in the letterhead memorandum.

Here follows a list of sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in letterhead memorandum:

BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 2359-S*

- NY 4212-S*

4-Bureau (100-106670) (Encl. 6) (RM)

(1-100-442529) (CIRM)

2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encl. 2) (RM)

~~1-New York (100-6670) (CIRM) MI 80~~

1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)

1-New York (100-128388) (MILTON GALAMISON)

1-New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)

1-New York (105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)

1-New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:rmv
(13)

100-153735-955

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials are present over the stamp and elsewhere on the page.]

NY 100-136585

[REDACTED]

MALCOLM X

[REDACTED]

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With regard to other individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, there is insufficient suitable subversive information to characterize them.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the CP influence thereof.

2/3/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York 1/15/65.

On 2/2/65, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that on Saturday, 1/30/65, she had met with [] Political Action Secretary, CPEDP, who stated BILL TAYLOR (from National Office, CPUSA) had been in Philadelphia and met with []

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According to [] A. PHILIP DANDOLPH had called a "State of the Race" conference at the Methodist Council of Churches on 1/30 and 1/31/65 in New York City and the CP was most desirous of learning details of this affair. [] indicated TAYLOR had requested the informant, as chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee, to call telephone number HQ 2-5080 in New York City to a Mr. RUSTIO (possibly BAYARD RUSTIN) to learn details of this conference or possibly contact civil rights advocates in the Philadelphia area who may have attended this conference.

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On Monday, 2/1/65, source contacted several civil rights advocates in the Philadelphia area concerning this conference but was unable to locate anyone who attended this

2 - Bureau (100-442529)
② - New York
① - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - 100- [] (WILLIAM TAYLOR)
1 - 100-80641 (CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
1 - 100-56579 (PHIL BART)
1 - Los Angeles (100- [] WILLIAM TAYLOR)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - []
1 - 100-28941 []
CJM/gmm (11)

100-153735-4956

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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PH 100-47672

conference or to learn any details concerning same. The source thereafter called the above telephone number in New York City to learn that Mr. RUSTIC (or RUSTIN) was not in the office at the time and the person in the office would not volunteer any information concerning this matter.

[] also stated that should she get any information about this conference she could give it to PHIL BART who is scheduled to be in Philadelphia on 2/5/65.

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Both the Bureau and New York will be advised if any pertinent information is received.

2/4/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1247) (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
NY COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE
RM

ReBulet to NY 1/13/65, which in turn referred to
NY airtel to Bureau dated 1/12/65, entitled as above.

The LHM enclosed with NY letter dated 1/12/65,
set forth information to the effect that TED BASSETT recently
attended a meeting of church groups, "who were making plans
for the campaign to seat rightful Mississippi delegation" to
Congress. It is believed that the meeting TED BASSETT is
referring to here was the rally sponsored by the NY Committee
for support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, NYC, which rally was held
at the Williams Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, NYC,
on 12/20/64, at which plans were formulated to oppose the
seating of the Mississippi delegates and to seek support
instead for the seating of Mississippi Freedom Democratic
Party Delegates. This meeting was reported to the Bureau
in NY letter dated 1/15/65, entitled as above, which also set
forth information concerning the formation and activities of
the NY Committee to support the MFDP Challenge.

Investigation of the NY Committee is continuing
and a LHM will be submitted incorporating any additional
current information available concerning the NY Committee for
support of the MFDP Challenge.

4-Bureau
(1-100-442529)
1-New York: (100-153735)
1-New York:

VJA:lmh
(6)

1-Supervisor #42

100-153735-957

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
42 FEB 4 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	
SEATON	

#42

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

February 4, 1965

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) P.

CIRM

Re: New York radiogram to Bureau, 12/2/64; and New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/15/65 and 2/1/65.

On 1/25/65, Mrs. [redacted] Yale Law School, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, made available for perusal the law school academic folder of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN. Contained in the folder were two photographs of LOWENSTEIN, however, both such photographs were taken prior to 1947. Mrs. [redacted] also made available the class year book for the Yale Law School Class of 1954. Contained therein was a photograph of LOWENSTEIN taken during 1954. This is the latest photograph presently available to the New Haven Office of LOWENSTEIN and copies of the picture which appeared in the year book were made. b6 b7C

Referenced New York radiogram sets forth details concerning the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport, New York, on 11/30/64. It was revealed therein that KING and his entourage were observed by Special Agents of the New York Office and descriptions of various members of the entourage were set forth therein.

LEADS

NEW YORK:

At New York, New York

Will display photograph of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN to Special Agents who observed arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, on 11/30/64, in an effort to identify LOWENSTEIN as an individual who met with KING at that time.

2 - Bureau
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2)
2 - New Haven
WCH:lmg
(6)
REGISTERED MAIL

100-153735-958

note lead

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 4 1965

FBI - NEW YORK

NH 100-18290

NEW HAVEN:

At Stamford, Connecticut

b6
b7C
Will exhibit photograph of LOWENSTEIN to Captain [redacted]
Detective Bureau, and Police Officer [redacted] Identification
Division, both with Stamford Police Department, in effort to
identify LOWENSTEIN as an individual present at the time of
arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport,
New York, on 11/30/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC (100-new) (41)

DATE: 2/4/65

FROM: SA [REDACTED] (#42)

SUBJECT: AFRO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
SM - C

b6
b7c

On 1/29/65, NY 2745-S* who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on above date that GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON had an informal discussion at Communist Party headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

WINSTON informed GREEN that he had a talk recently with PAUL and ESLANDA (ROBESON) and raised with them the question of doing something about Africa. WINSTON said he raised with them the proposition that "we" start where the Council on African Affairs left off. Something on Africa that would reflect the status of the Negro people today in the racial movement, Winston stated that the Council on African Affairs was primarily to combat South Africa and now "we" should broaden out. He stated the purposes would be: 1) to bring to America information on Africa and the African countries; and 2) to send to Africa the results of the Negro here in America. WINSTON stated that they (ROBESONS) thought it an excellent idea. He said ESLANDA who has all kinds of connections in the United Nations is extremely interested to work on such a thing.

1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1 - New York (100-13472) (GIL GREEN) (42)
1 - New York (100-25857) (PAUL ROBESON) (45)
1 - New York (100-56680) (ESLANDA ROBESON) (45)
1 - New York (100-[REDACTED]) (LNU) (NY 2745-S* 1/29/65)
1 - New York (100-151987) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB) (42)
1 - New York (100-86624) (CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-85644) (RUTH GATES COLEMAN)
1 - New York (100-511119) ([REDACTED])
1 - New York (100-144189) (FREEDOMWAYS) (42)
1 - New York (100-19377) (COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS)

b6
b7c

HCO:mgm
(13)

#19

100-153735-959

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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FEB 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

NY 100-new

She conceived the idea of a news bulletin and has a woman, [redacted] who is willing to manage such a bulletin.

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Continuing, WINSTON stated that he asked them (ROBESONS) to prepare a memo on it and they were happy to do it. He said that she (ESLANDA) has requested him (WINSTON) to help prepare this (memo).

The informant further advised that WINSTON asked GREEN to accompany him (to the ROBESON's home) to help them from going too far afield. WINSTON further commented that he would like to suggest some people be brought in because PAUL (ROBESON) is not too strong organizationally but PAUL's name could bring in a lot of money. He said that if they could bring in [redacted] "we" could take our time, work systematically and have something substantial. GREEN agreed to accompany WINSTON to the ROBESON's home.

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WINSTON also remarked that PAUL (ROBESON) suggested a possible name, Afro-American Friendship Society. WINNIE added "we will let them decide the name. We will give them the contents." According to WINSTON, PAUL (ROBESON) is prepared to give his full service and "I" have spoken to him about raising money, a budget, an office and the like.

GREEN commented that it was important to start to bring him (ROBESON) out to the public and thought California would be a good starting place. WINSTON replied that "Freedomways" has already started to bring him out, in April for his birthday. WINSTON felt that his appearances must be planned because he gets confused adding "I got him to agree that we would plan his appearances."

Continuing, WINSTON stated that [redacted] (LNU) got him (ROBESON) to agree to appear at a cocktail party in a private home for the Du Bois Club. WINSTON was furious about this arrangement and told GREEN that the cocktail party should be called off.

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United States Government
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

DATE: 2-5-65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CP, USA
ILLINOIS DISTRICT
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING
INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF COM-
PROMISING THE SOURCE.

On January 6, 1965, [REDACTED] who has furnished
reliable information in the past, orally furnished SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] with information concerning a meeting held between
JACK KLING and [REDACTED] in Chicago, Illinois, on December
19, 1964.

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This information was subsequently written up in
narrative report form and returned to the informant for his
approval and signature. The original is being maintained
in A) [REDACTED]

- 5 - New York (RM)
 (1 - 100-56579) (PHIL BART)
 (1 - 100-23825) (BEN DAVIS)
 (1 - 100-13472) (GIL GREEN)
 (1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
 (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
1 - A) [REDACTED]
1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
1 - 100-40301 (NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST NAZISM)
1 - 100-19431 (CP - STRATEGY AND INDUSTRY)
1 - 100-17769 (CP - FUNDS)
1 - 100-19857 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-23662 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-21849 [REDACTED]

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b7C
b7D

Copies continued on ii page

100-153735-960

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 9 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	
SENTON, J. I.	

CG 100-18953

1 - 100-21300 ([REDACTED])
1 - 100-3901 ([REDACTED])
1 - 100-38152 (LIEBER CLUB)
1 - 100-38122 (RAILROAD CLUB)
1 - 100-20289 ([REDACTED])
1 - 100-19736 ([REDACTED])
1 - 100-2749 ([REDACTED])
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-36644 (COMINFIL NALC)
1 - 100-17977 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
1 - 100-40865 (DU BOIS CLUBS)

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EHW: kmh
(25)

Chicago, Illinois
January 6, 1965

It was learned that on December 19, 1964, []
[] met with JACK KLING in Chicago, Illinois.

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During this get-together, KLING advised that
he has been active in the Anti-Nazi Committee work.

KLING and [] were overheard discussing the
industrial work within the District. During this discussion,
KLING referred to past work performed by ^{FLO HALL} ~~FLO HALL~~ and []
[] in the District and that, since HELL and []
have left the area, there are a number of ex-CP people hanging
in the air. KLING stated that no one is collecting money from
these people and it is necessary that we again make contact
with these people. In this connection, KLING did speak of the
[] and of []. In this connection, there was
also discussion concerning people who, according to KLING,
are still possibly in the old Steel Club and, although KLING
did not actually mention any names, indications are that he was
possibly referring to such people as [] []
[] and others. KLING told [] that ~~THE PARTY~~ ^{AND MORE} should
take a broader radical view in regard to the industrial work with-
in the District. In this connection he felt that it is necessary

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b7C

that the Staff should meet at least once a week and discuss these problems within the industrial work. KLING stated that, if the Staff cannot always get together, at least he and [] should get together at this time and discuss these problems.

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[] pointed out that there are definite weaknesses in both the Railroad and Auto (Lieber) Clubs and that these problems should be ironed out. Again, KLING pointed out that, when LIGHTFOOT returns from overseas, it is imperative that LIGHTFOOT, [] and he should sit down together and discuss the entire industrial work within the District from top to bottom in order that we may know where we are going. KLING, however, brought out that no definite changes will be made until such time that [] gets back from the Soviet Union.

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KLING further brought out that it is impossible for us to depend, at any time, or probably in the future, upon [] [] for any assistance in the industrial work. He said that [] recently had a relapse and will have to go back to the hospital. He stated that, at a recent Board meeting, it was agreed that the District will present [] with a Christmas gift in order to assist in defraying hospital and medical expenses for []

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At this time, KLING had with him a letter which he stated that he had received from the Soviet Union. He stated that the letter dealt primarily with [redacted], pointing out that [redacted] needs rest. He said that the doctors in the Soviet Union determined that the doctors here in America erred in the operation of [redacted] and that this error will have to be corrected. KLING pointed out that [redacted]'s trouble seems to be in connection with his passing of urine. KLING further pointed out that [redacted] will probably not return to the States until sometime during the end of February, 1968. KLING further stated that the letter requested that he (KLING) call [redacted] and advise her of this situation. KLING did not state who actually wrote this letter which he had received from the Soviet Union. The letter did further point out that things are going very well for those who are visiting in the Soviet Union and that everyone visiting is excited over the socialist system in operation there.

The letter also pointed out that some of these people will be returning from the Soviet Union within the next week. The only name which KLING mentioned was that of PHIL BART.

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In connection with trips and visits being made to the Soviet Union, KLING then raised the question of the possibility of [] going to the Soviet Union possibly sometime during the Spring of 1965 as a delegate along with a labor delegation from the United States.

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At this time, KLING also had with him two documents; one which was a press release dated December 14, 1964, and apparently coming from CP Headquarters in New York. According to KLING, this press release was in the form of a statement from the CP in connection with actions that are to be taken by the Department of Justice against the Party. He pointed out in this connection that apparently there is to be a retrial against the Party during March, 1965, in Washington, D.C. KLING pointed out that this press release appeared in the weekend edition of "The Worker."

The other document which KLING stated that he had received was in the form of a memorandum from the National Negro Commission and Organizational Department addressed to all Districts and Comrades responsible for Negro work. According to KLING, the memorandum particularly dealt with the forthcoming Negro History Week Activities for February, 1965, and that this memorandum was prepared as a result of

discussions at the recent National Negro Commission meeting held in New York City during the early part of December, 1964. Particularly three points were on the agenda and included the following:

1. Analysis of the elections in Negro communities.
2. Preparation for Summit meeting called by the NALC in Washington for January, 1965.
3. The Negro History Week in February, 1965.

At this affair there should be highlighted the contributions that have been made by the American Communist Party toward the struggles of the Negro people past and present.

In connection with the Negro History Week, it was further pointed out that the chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions that have been made by the CP. Tons of literature have been passed out and distributed in which the role of the Party was either deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has arisen without any knowledge of the contributions made by the CP and these people are searching for answers and the Party should reach them. The Party must prepare meetings, materials, etc.

which will serve this purpose. The Party proposes that the central figure highlighting these contributions of the American CP should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS. We propose that memorial meetings be organized commemorating the memories of DAVIS. The memorandum pointed out that a pamphlet of BEN DAVIS' work is in preparation and the Party urges wide distribution to young cadres and civil rights organizations. The memorandum also points out the possibility of a special supplementary "Worker" version of the achievements of the CP throughout the years. It was recommended that educational commissions be organized in order to work out a Party line for theoretical discussion of the Negro people question. It was recommended that these discussions then take place in all levels of the Party organization in order that we be ready for Negro History Week.

KLING indicated that information appearing in this memorandum from the National Negro Commission had been discussed by MILT COHEN and

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KLING then spoke of the National Republican Conference that is to be held here in Chicago during the latter part of January, 1965. He felt that in connection with this conference there should possibly be a demonstration built around the following points:

1. Demand that the Republican Party be turned back to the ideals of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
2. That the Republican Party oust the ultra-rights, Birches, KKK, Thurmonds, and others.
3. Call for peace.
4. Return the Republic Party again to the Negro people.
5. Support Civil Rights Bill.
6. Support a move to eliminate the Right to Work Laws
7. Create greater democracy for the American people.

KLING stated that possibly such groups as the peace groups, youth, including the Du Bois Club, and other civil rights groups be involved in such a demonstration. KLING also pointed out that possibly outstanding Negroes in the Republican Party should attend this conference and make some demands, for example that the Republican party tear themselves away from the ultra-rights.

Also in this connection, KLING ~~indicated~~ that possibly a committee should meet with Mayor DALEY in Chicago in order to have Mayor DALEY proclaim February 12, 1965, as Abraham Lincoln Freedom Day.

KLING ~~added~~ to make it quite emphatic to [] that any and all of these proposals that have been made in connection with any work of the Party within the Illinois CP District cannot be carried out until such time that LIGHTFOOT and [] have returned from the Soviet Union.

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KLING also spoke about the idea that had been proposed by GIL GREEN in connection with breaking down the National CP Organization into regional area setups, for example, the Eastern Region, a Midwest Region and a Western Region.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-2-31)

2/8/65

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33720)

CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
(CO:NY)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE OF ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated February 3, 1965, containing information orally furnished on February 3, 1965, by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on February 3, 1965, and the original report is maintained in CG210 A) [redacted]

b7D

3-Bureau(Enc. 3)(RM)

(1 - 100-

(CHIC)

2-New York (RM)

(1 - 100-

(CHIC)

(1 - 100-26624

(CP, USA - International Relations)

4-Chicago

(1 - [redacted]

(1 - 61-267

(CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

(1 - 100-21324

(CHIC)

REH:EDW

(D)

100-153735-961

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 8 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Seaton

February 3, 1965

On February 3, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, remarked that while in Ghana recently he had talked to that country's Foreign Minister. He was told by the Foreign Minister that if necessary he could talk to ALEX QUAISSON-SACKY, President of the current General Assembly of the United Nations, New York City, on matters relating to Negro race relations and the freedom movement in the U.S. He intimated that QUAISSON-SACKY would relay any pertinent information to him, the Foreign Minister.

In this connection, LIGHTFOOT remarked that after his return to the U.S. in late January, 1965, he had actually attempted to talk to QUAISSON-SACKY, but was unsuccessful since that individual was then in London for the funeral of WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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For information

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Submit new charge out

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Initial & return

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Submit report by

☐

Leads need attention

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Type

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Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Please in
Ken C. Malone

SAC

Office

See reverse side



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-3414

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 5, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the following letter received from New York, New York:

"February 1, 1965

"To All Districts
From National Organization Dept

"Southern Solidarity

"We all understand how important the struggles in the South today are for the future of our whole country. Our work in the South makes important contributions in the struggle for democratic expansion in every part of the land. It costs money to achieve results in this work. In the year 1965 we plan to spend \$10,000 for wages, travel and literature for the South. This represents a modest increase over 1964.

"Even this minimal spending will not take place unless there is a fight to get 100% payment of the Southern Solidarity Assessment. In the last number of years many Districts have failed to collect it or turn it in, or have treated it as a voluntary matter.

"Southern Solidarity Assessment is an involuntary assessment of one month's dues to be paid in December, at the end of the dues payment year. Most Districts have not yet completed turning in this Assessment for 1964.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS**

"We propose that a real effort be made in February, Negro History Month, to turn in this assessment. The Assessment alone, even with the fullest turn-in, will not enable us to fulfill the \$10,000 budget for work in the South. We, therefore, have decided that when collecting the Assessment, all comrades should be asked to make a voluntary contribution to the Southern Solidarity Fund, over-and-above the Assessment. All such money should be turned in as rapidly as possible, but in no case, later than April 1st.

"Literature for Negro History Month

"We are informed that New Currents has on hand a limited quantity of Negro Freedom by Gus Hall. This pamphlet deals with the self-interest of white working people in Negro Freedom. It is a 16-page self-cover pamphlet retailing for 10¢ a copy. New Currents is charging 5¢ a copy plus shipping costs. Make checks payable to: New Currents Publishers, 23 West 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010.

"There is also available a quantity of the mass distribution 4-page folder, Program to End Ghettos & Fight Poverty. Its cost is 2¢ a copy plus shipping costs.

"The American People's Program to End Poverty and Unemployment in the U. S. is also still available at 3¢ a copy for this 8 page folder. Both Programs are issued by the CPUSA. Checks for the two programs should be made out to [redacted] and should be mailed to: CPUSA, 3rd floor, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010. In all cases the literature must be paid for in advance or collect on delivery."

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b7c

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/5/65

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

100-151548*

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York two copies of a LHM.

The source referred to is [] and []

b7D

The LHM is classified confidential because data reported from these two informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and comprise the future effectiveness thereof.

The envelope enclosing the letter was postmarked New York, New York, with no return address.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

(1 - [])
(1 - [])

b7D

THZ/ar
(7)

100-15 3735-963

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 7 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Stedall



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 5, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee At City Hall,
New York City, And At United States
Court House, New York City, February 3,
4, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services
(BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished the
following information, February 4, 1965:

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A picketing demonstration was conducted by the
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), commencing
at 8:15 p.m., on February 3, 1965, at City Hall, New York
City, location of the Mayor's Office. At approximately 8:30 p.m.,
SNCC was joined by Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer,
and his supporters from the Community Council on Housing,
6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which council Jesse
Gray is Director. Both groups demonstrated opposite City Hall
and at 11:15 p.m., several of them went into City Hall and
notified a patrolman there that they would demonstrate all
night to have the Mayor of the City of New York intercede
through the President of the United States for Federal
intervention in the current voter registration drive in
Selma, Alabama. According to Detective [redacted] by 1:40 a.m.,
February 4, 1965, because of the extreme cold weather, all
demonstrators had dispersed from City Hall. No disturbances
were reported at City Hall.

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b7C

On February 4, 1965, at 3:15 p.m., SNCC again
assembled both inside and outside the United States Court
House (USCH), located at Foley Square, New York City, which
is a short distance from City Hall. Twenty nine demonstrators
representing SNCC and carrying signs reading "Federal Registrars
in Selma" attempted to enter and sit-in within the lobby of
the USCH, however, they were restrained by United States
Marshals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-962

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee at City Hall,
New York City, and At United States
Court House, New York City,
February 3-4, 1965

[redacted] for the group and described
as former Project Director at Selma, together with several
other representatives of SNCC, were granted an interview
with [redacted] Assistant to the United
States Attorney, Southern District of New York. They
presented to the Department of Justice the following
demands:

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b7C

1. Dropping of all charges against and
release of all prisoners for voter
registration activities in Alabama;
2. Immediate dispatch of non-Segregationist
Federal Registrars to Alabama;
3. Prosecution of Sheriff Jim Clark of
Dallas County, Alabama;
4. Filing of additional suits by
Justice Department under the 1964
Civil Rights Act, to restrain
interference with right to vote.

After the interview with Mr. [redacted] these
individuals were asked to leave his office. Upon their
refusal, they were escorted by United States Marshals
from the office and out of the USCH. None of the demon-
strators was arrested and no assistance from the New York
City Police was requested. By 6:00 p.m., February 4, 1965,
all demonstrators had dispersed from the area.

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b7C

Mr. [redacted] Criminal Division,
United States Attorney's Office, and Captain of the Guards,
USCH, were advised of the projected Demonstration at
USCH, Foley Square.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee at City Hall,
New York City, And At United States
Court House, New York City,
February 3-4, 1965

No information was developed by BSS indicating
that Jesse Gray participated in the demonstration at the
USCH.

A confidential source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised
on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray
had been the organizer for the Harlem
Region (HR) of the Communist Party (CP)
but this position terminated during
November, 1958.

A second confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the
past, advised on January 24, 1964, that
according to William Patterson, Chairman
of the New York District, CP, Jesse Gray
is no longer a CP member, but is friendly
to the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE AT CITY HALL,
NEW YORK CITY, AND AT US COURT HOUSE,
NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 3-4, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletypes to Bureau, dated 2/4/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are
copies of LHM in above case. The above two demonstrations
were included in the same LHM for the reason that they were
conducted by the same organization and for the same objectives.
As such they were considered phases of the same over-all
demonstration.

Detective [redacted] furnished information
to SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL. NYO indices reflected no
identifiable information concerning [redacted] Infor-
mation copies are forwarded to Mobile and Atlanta in view
of the registration drive in Selma, Alabama, and the
fact that Atlanta is Office of Origin concerning SNCC.

b6
b7C

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-) (SNCC) (Encs. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 2 - Mobile (Encs. 2) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-147963) (SNCC) (43)
- 1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-) (CCOH) (42)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York

VJA:lls
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-153735-963

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FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

NY 157-892

Confidential sources utilized in the attached LHM
are [] and []

b7D

This LHM is classified "Confidential" to protect the identities of these sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-442529

New York, New York
January 15, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Racial Matters

On January 14, 1965, a source, which has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a mimeographed letter dated January 12, 1965, issued by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

The letter addressed to "Dear Colleague" set out that in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting the seating of those persons elected to Congress from Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Party has made a request for lawyers to come to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during the latter part of January and the month of February, 1965. The lawyers would participate in the taking of depositions from "Freedom Fighters" and county officials. All NLG members who can are urged to participate in this operation.

The letter indicated that lawyers who volunteer should be in position to defray their own travel expenses. NLG members were urged to advise the New York office of the NLG regarding their availability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NY 100-153735

HPV:msh

(17)

100-153735-964

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

F B I

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

Date: 1/15/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Submitted herewith are ten copies of a LHM setting out information that the NYC chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) is urging lawyers to go to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during latter part of January and month of February, 1965, to participate in taking of depositions in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting Congressional seats in Congress.

The source is an NYO confidential mail box. A copy of this communication is being sent to Detroit inasmuch as Detroit is office of origin for the NLG.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(1-157-) (MFDP)
(1-100-7321) (NLG)
- 2 - Jackson (100-) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (100-2760) (NLG) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-10769 (NLG) (41)
- 1 - NY 157-1247 (MFDP) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)

HPL
HPL:msb
(12)
W/m

1- Aug. 81

100-153735-965

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FBI NEW YORK	

[Signature]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

W *R* *W/m*

F B I

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-New)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-New)

REGISTRAR OF VOTES~~25~~ DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
DISCRIMINATION IN VOTING-ELECTION LAW-CIVIL RIGHTS.

NEW YORK FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED
FEBRUARY EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY-FIVE BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY
WACHTEL AND ONE [REDACTED] OF
LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, NAACP) HAVE TICKETS ABOARD AMERICAN
AIRLINES FLIGHT THREE SEVEN FIVE FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEBRUARY EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY-FIVE, LEAVING NEW YORK CITY
FIVE THIRTY PM. ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, MARTIN LUTHER KING
WILL MEET WITH SOME CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AND THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL ON FEBRUARY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE. RUSTIN
SAID THEIR POSITION WILL BE TO DEMAND ENACTMENT OF A CIVIL
RIGHTS BILL IN NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT
TO VOTE.

~~1-Bureau (100-442529)~~
1-New York (100-153735)

JMK:far
(4)

100-153735-966

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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Approved: *JFM / Jms*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

b6
b7c

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

NY 44-New

PAGE TWO

WACHTEL WAS IN CONTACT WITH RUSTIN FEBRUARY EIGHT NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, REGARDING KING'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON WHERE HE (KING) WILL ARRIVE, FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT ONE FIFTY PM, FROM WHERE HE WILL GO TO ATTEND CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL. WACHTEL SAID HE HAS LINED UP [REDACTED] (PHONETIC), RAUH (JOSEPH RAUH), [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (OF THE AFL DASH CIO) TO CONSIDER WHOLE PANORAMA OF LEGAL, LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL ^{PURPOSES} PURCHASES. A PRESS CONFERENCE WILL ALSO BE HELD BY KING ON FEBRUARY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE.

b6
b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

New York
157-892

February 8, 1965

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent
Co-ordinating Committee At United States
Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965
Racial Matters

A confidential source who has furnished reliable
information in the past, furnished the following information
February 4, 1965:

[redacted] for Student
Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), New York City,
advised Bayard Rustin, February 4, 1965, that SNCC would stage
a picketing demonstration at the United States Court House
(USCH), Foley Square, New York City, commenced at about 3:00 p.m.,
on February 5, 1965; further that a sit-in would be attempted
and some time after 3:00 p.m. several members of the SNCC would
attempt to enter the office of Mr. [redacted] Assistant,
United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, for
interview and possible sit-in. The general purpose of the
demonstration would be to demand federal intervention in the
voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. Bayard Rustin
stated he was in full support of the action and would attempt
to enlist the support of other individuals such as [redacted]
[redacted] of the New York Committee for Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, and Dr.
[redacted] of Haryou-Aet, a Harlem Youth and Social Work Agency.

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The following agencies were advised of the
projected demonstration by SNCC on February 5, 1965:

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it
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100-153735-968

~~SECRET~~

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating
Committee At United States Court House, New York
City, February 5, 1965

Bureau of Special Service, New York City Police
Department (Detective [redacted])

[redacted] of the Guards,
USCH, Foley Square,
New York City

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b7C

[redacted] Criminal Division,
United States Attorney's Office,
USCH, New York City

Special Agent Personnel, New York Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following
demonstration at USCH, Foley Square, New York, on
February 5, 1965:

A picketing demonstration and attempted sit-in
was staged February 5, 1965, by SNCC at USCH, New York
City. Some 55 demonstrators, male and female, predominantly
white, began assembling in front of USCH at 3:45 p.m. They
formed a picket line and carried signs demanding federal
intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma,
Alabama. At approximately 4:30 p.m. several of the pickets
began making sorities, up the steps of the USCH in an
effort to gain admittance, but were forcibly restrained
by United States Marshals who had taken positions at the
head of the steps. Mr. [redacted] United States Marshal's
Office, USCH, reported that one of the pickets struck a
United States Marshal with his fist. He was brought inside
the USCH, by the Marshals for questioning and later released.
He identified himself as [redacted] of [redacted]
[redacted] New York City.

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The following is a physical description of [redacted]
[redacted] based on personal observation by
Special Agent Personnel, FBI, and from information furnished
by United States Marshal's Office:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating
Committee At United States Court House, New York
City, February 5, 1965

Name	SECRET	<div data-bbox="852 604 1221 676" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 227px; height: 34px;"></div>
Residence		New York City
Sex		Male
Race		White
Age		Approximately 21
Height		6 feet 1 inch
Weight		180
Build		Husky
Hair		Black, straggly.
Complexion		Fair
Dress		Wore black leather jacket.
Occupation		Student New York University, Sophomore

b6
b7c

No arrests were made and no assistance was
requested of the New York City Police. The demonstration
terminated at 5:30 p.m.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue
of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard
Rustin is the subject of a feature
article captioned: "The Lone Wolf
of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said
to have come to New York in 1938, as an
organizer for the Young Communist
League (YCL), and as such, he had the
job of recruiting students for the
"Party". Furthermore, the article reports
that during his first years in New York,
Rustin gave most of his earning to the
"Party". He reportedly left the "Party"
in 1941, the article states.

- 3
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating
Committee At United States Court House, New York
City, February 5, 1965

The YCL has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957,
page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard
Rustin, Executive Secretary, War
Resisters League, was an observer at
the 16th National Convention of the Communist
Party, United States of America (CP, USA),
held in New York City, on February 9-12,
1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East
Coast Communist publication until it
ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A second confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past,
advised on September 25, 1963, that during
a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA,
on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked
that, "Rustin calls me constantly--
openly."

The first confidential source, advised
on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin
contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates
and sought his advice as to how he could
escape from a speaking engagement to which
he was committed. On the latter contact,
Davis told Rustin that he was working on
his request and had contacted friends who had
contacts with the group to which
Rustin was to speak.

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating
Committee At United States Court House, New York
City, February 5, 1965

A third confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past,
advised on January 21, 1964, that as
of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was
National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964,
page 27, column 4, reports that
Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary,
CP, USA, died in New York City, on
the night of August 22, 1964.

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

DATE: 2/8/65

Transmit the Following in _____
(type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING
COMMITTEE AT UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE,
NEW YORK CITY, 2/5/65
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO: New York)

Re New York teletype to Bureau dated 2/5/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed
are copies of a LHM in above case. SAS who observed
above demonstration were SAS ROBERT EDWARD BOWE, and
VINCENT J. ASCHERL. Sources utilized in attached LHM
are the following:

NY 4212-S*

NY 2359-S*

b7D

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-Atlanta (Encl. 1) (INFO) (100 (SNCC)) (RM)
1-Mobile (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York (100-147963) (SNCC) (42)
1-New York (157-) () (45)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-153918) () (45)
1-New York (157-1247) (NY Committee MFDP) (42)
1-New York (157-1241) (HARYOU-ACT) (42)
1-New York (157-) () (43)
1-New York
1-Supervisor #42
VJA:dmb
(15)

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

100-153735-969

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FBI - NEW YORK	

NY 157-892

(U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the CP influence therein.

NYO indices reflect no identifiable information concerning [redacted] [redacted] United States Marshal's Office, NYC, furnished information to SA ASCHERL.

b6
b7C

Information copies are designated for Atlanta and Mobile in view of the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama, and the fact that Atlanta is Office of Origin concerning SNCC.

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Strike at Lawrence Hospital,
Bronxville, New York
Racial Matters

Lieutenant [redacted] Bronxville, New York
Police Department advised on February 6, 1965, that a
demonstration was held in Bronxville on that day in
support of the striking employees of Lawrence Hospital.
Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, has been attempting
to organize hospital employees.

b6
b7C

The demonstrators, numbering about three hundred and
twenty persons who were predominantly Negro, gathered in the
vicinity of Lawrence Hospital, Palmer Avenue, Bronxville and
walked in a single line from 2:00 to 3:00 PM. At 3:00 PM,
the demonstrators formed a double line and walked along
Pondfield Road, the main street of Bronxville, to the village
hall. The demonstrators were singing and chanting during this
period of march.

At the village hall a proclamation was read by
Joseph T. Jackson, President of the Westchester Chapter of
the Negro American Labor Council to the Mayor of the Village.

The proclamation protested the failure of the hospital
authorities to negotiate with representatives of the striking
employees and requested municipal and county authorities to
intercede on behalf of the strikers.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8-Bureau (157-6-34)
1-New York (157-892)

JEG:far
(10)

1-Supervisor #42

GROUP 1	Excluded	Automatic
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	Indexed	
	Filed	

100-153735-970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Strike at Lawrence Hospital,
Bronxville, New York

Lieutenant [] advised that Jackson appeared to be the marshal for the demonstration. He stated that [] and Connie Davis, who were not observed in the line of march, are listed as co-chairmen of the Citizens Committee to Aid the Lawrence Hospital Workers.

b6
b7C

After the reading of the proclamation, the demonstrators returned along Pondfield Road to the Lawrence Hospital area and disbanded between 3:30 and 4:00 PM.

Placards carried by the demonstrators stated "NAACP Tuckahoe", "Negro American Labor Council", "CONE supports Hospital Workers", "Martin Luther King Supports Strike", "Westchester AFL Supports This Strike", "Bronxville Join America", "Civil Rights for Hospital Workers", and "CONE Is In Power to Stay".

b6
b7C

Lieutenant [] advised that no violence or disorder occurred during the demonstration and no arrests were made.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 6, 1965, that the Lawrence Hospital strike was discussed at a meeting of the World Workers Party in New York City on February 5, 1965. [] wife of [] of local 1195, 1706 and Hospital Workers Union, was described by the source as being present at this meeting and as having been active in this organization.

b6
b7C

The source advised that a number of individuals present at the meeting agreed to participate in the demonstration on February 6, 1965, and it appeared that thirty to thirty-five members of the World Workers Party would take part. It was decided that they would participate as individuals and not appear as an identified unit of the World Workers Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Strike at Lawrence Hospital,
Bronxville, New York

The source was unable to advise as to the number
of persons who actually participated in the demonstration,
if any.

A characterization of the World Workers
Party is attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, [] split from the SWP.

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b7C

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/8/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)
SUBJECT: STRIKE AT LAWRENCE HOSPITAL
BRONXVILLE, NY
RACIAL MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re NY airtel to Bureau and LHM dated 2/4/65.

Attached hereto are 8 copies of an LHM. Lt. [redacted] NA, furnished information concerning the demonstration to SA JAMES E. GORDON. b6 b7C

The information set out and attributed to [redacted] was furnished to SA A. LEWIS BARNETT.

The information concerning activities of WWP was furnished by [redacted] b7D

Lt. [redacted] was informed of the possible participation of members of the WWP, because in the past, this group has indicated that it was opposed to violence.

It should be noted that demonstrators were equipped with two-way radios which were monitored by Westchester County Sheriff [redacted]. The monitoring disclosed that the Captains of the demonstration were concerned about possible violence as they checked from one radio unit to another as to the conduct of the demonstrators. b6 b7C

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1-New York

JEG:far
(5)

1-Supervisor #42

1 XEROX copy
for CIRM
100-153735
JES

100-153735-971

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FBI - NEW YORK	

WJ

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NY 157-892

(U) The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information has been set out which was furnished by [redacted]. The disclosure of this information might tend to identify the informant. Since he is an informant of value, such action would hamper future investigative activity and would thus have an adverse effect on the national security.

b7D

The NYO will maintain contact with [redacted] to determine if members of the WWP did participate in instant demonstration and plans for future participation.



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on February 4, 1965, indicating that [] received information on that date which revealed that Harry Wachtel wanted him [] to attend a meeting of the "Research Committee" (a meeting of Martin Luther King's advisors) on February 5, 1965. According to the source, the meeting was to take place at Wachtel's office, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, between the hours 12:30 and 5:30 PM.

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Wachtel, according to the source, had received a message from [] of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), in Selma, Alabama, on February 4, 1965, that the meeting should be held as planned, adding, however, that Martin Luther King would not attend but would be represented by him [].

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b7C

During the late evening of February 4, 1965, the same confidential source advised that [] and [] were in contact on that evening. [] advised that neither he nor King would attend the "Research Committee" meeting scheduled to be held on February 5, 1965, in Wachtel's office. [] said that was due to the expected visit of several Congressmen in Selma, Alabama, on the same date.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-972

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harry Wachtel and [] were in contact on February 5, 1965, regarding the scheduled "Research Committee" meeting for that date. Wachtel said in that regard that he was certain that King and [] would not attend, and that only Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), [] of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO, [] of the Washington office of the SCLC, [] (National Committee member of the Socialist Party) and he (Wachtel) would attend.

b6
b7C

Wachtel and [] also took the opportunity to discuss a letter which appeared in "The New York Times" on February 5, 1965, which solicited funds in behalf of King and the SCLC. In that regard, Wachtel said he was a "little unhappy that he had not been in on the composition of the letter, and how big a bomb it would have been if King had been released from jail." Wachtel said he desired that King get out of jail, but [] said he trusted King's timing and urged Wachtel not to worry about it.

b6
b7C

With regard to the letter in "The New York Times", which Wachtel and [] discussed, it is noted that on February 5, 1965, "The New York Times", page 15, carried an advertisement captioned, "A Letter From Martin Luther King from a Selma, Alabama, Jail". In the letter, King opens with a statement that little did the King of Norway realize when he presented him the Nobel Peace Prize that in less than sixty days he would be in jail, adding that he (King of Norway) and the world will be shocked because they are little aware of the unfinished business in the South.

b6
b7C

King continues: "By jailing hundreds of Negroes, the City of Selma, Alabama, has

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

revealed the persisting ugliness of segregation to the nation and to the world".

King, in answering a question as to why they were in jail, said, "Have you ever been required to answer 100 questions on government, some abstruse even to a political science specialist, merely to vote? Have you ever stood in line with over a hundred others and after waiting an entire day seen less than ten given the qualifying test?"

King said: "We are in jail simply because we cannot tolerate these conditions for ourselves or our nation".

A plea for funds is then made by King in behalf of the SCLC.

According to the source, [] and Wachtel also discussed the efforts being made to unseat the Mississippi Congressional delegation because of their state's refusal to permit Negroes to vote. In that regard, they commented over the fact that Bayard Rustin was "getting the red smear", [] said it was not "red baiting" but simply a statement of the record and that people had to make their own decision.

b6
b7C

Wachtel quoted Rustin as saying, "Look, I may be a liability but I'm good". To this, Wachtel remarked, "This guy's a liability and he's not good, period".

With reference to the meeting of the "Research Committee", on February 5, 1965, at 12:55 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Bayard Rustin enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, and take the fifth floor elevator; at 1:35 PM, the Special Agents observed [] enter and take the elevator to the fifth floor.

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- 3 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

It is noted that Wachtel's office is on the fifth floor of the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City.

On February 6, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact, on that date, with Harry Wachtel.

Wachtel advised Rustin that [] (Special White House Assistant) had contacted Wachtel and stated President Johnson was disturbed and annoyed with King's recent statement that he would see President Johnson on February 8, 1965. According to [] President Johnson is tied up February 8, 1965, and that King could meet with Attorney General Katzenbach on February 8, 1965.

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Wachtel said a second tentative plan would be for King to telephone President Johnson, February 6, 1965, and then see Katzenbach February 8, 1965. Wachtel said that King could issue a statement that he had just talked to the President.

The final course of action was not known by the source.

During the afternoon of February 7, 1965, the first source mentioned heretofore, furnished information that Harry Wachtel and [] were in conference on that date regarding a meeting of King and President Johnson. Wachtel said he had been in touch with [] at the White House about King's coming trip to Washington. In that regard, Wachtel said that trip had opened up a "hornets' nest for the President", and that King's statement about a meeting with the President would have to be very carefully worded.

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Wachtel said the White House desired certain words such as "not definite, hopeful, in view of circumstances" used by King in his statement about meeting the President.

- 4 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

King, according to Wachtel, was to see the President some time after his meeting on Tuesday with the Vice President and Attorney General, but said that fact had to be kept in complete secrecy. If it got out, Wachtel said, the President would not see King.

Wachtel, in pursuing the matter further, said he hated to see the Viet Nam crisis, but at least it showed that he [] did not lie yesterday when he said the National Security Council expects to meet on Monday and Tuesday.

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King, according to Wachtel, "now knows that when he is dealing with the President, he is not dealing with a friend, but with a Texan".

The same source furnished information on February 7, 1965, indicating that Stanley Levison visited [] at his home on that date. The source was unable to advise what this visit pertained to.

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Late during the same date, the source advised that [] prepared a press release for Martin Luther King on events in Selma, Alabama, and then conferred with Harry Wachtel, seeking his comments on the release. The release as prepared was as follows:

"Recent events in Selma, Alabama, have disclosed the persisting barriers to enfranchisement of Negroes in the South. If the rate of registration manipulated in Selma were to prevail, it would take several decades to register eligible Negroes. The mandate of the American People and the intention of Congress are subverted by these conditions. There is a clear and urgent need for new and approved Federal legislation and Executive action to eliminate these undemocratic barriers. To pursue this objective, conferences in Washington are being planned. The pressure of international affairs have made impractical a Monday conference with the White House. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his capacity as Chairman of the newly formed Council for Equal Opportunity, and the Attorney General, Nicholas De Katzenbach. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined."

- 5 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

With the concurrence of [] Wachtel expunged the words executive action and inserted law enforcement in lieu thereof, and made additional changes to read as follows after the words undemocratic barriers:

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"To pursue this objective conferences in Washington have been scheduled. The pressure of international developments has made impractical the scheduled Monday conference. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his new capacity as Chairman of the newly created Council for Equal Opportunity, and with Attorney General Nicholas De Katzenbach. I am in communication with the White House concerning a possible meeting with the President. While there are no definite arrangements for such a meeting, I am hopeful that such a conference will be held on Tuesday. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined."

- 6 -

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

* * *

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised on
February 26, 1957, that he identified a photo-
graph of [redacted] as a person whom he
knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a
member of and in a position of leadership in
the Labor Youth League.

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The Labor Youth League has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1958, that [redacted] held the position of [redacted] of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto.

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In September, 1958, the same confidential source advised that [redacted] was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) following the merger of the YSL with the YPSL.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

- 11 -

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INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned, "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (SYL)

A confidential informant has advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affiliated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "...Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life...Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America."

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. The new organization was named the YSL.

Another confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [redacted] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Title	Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

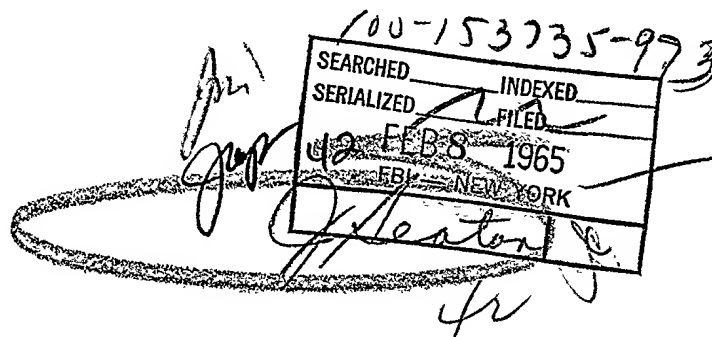
Re New York teletype of 2/5/65, concerning meeting of Research Committee at WACHTEL's office; teletypes of 2/6 and 7/65, about a meeting of KING with President JOHNSON and the Attorney General.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum and the order of their appearance are as follows:
NY 4099-S*, NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*.

gmk
5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
 (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 (1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-73250) () (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42) *b6*
1-New York (100-118883) () *b7C*
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
①-New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(15)



NY 100-153735

SAS JOHN C. SEATON and [] observed the individuals entering 575 Madison Ave., NYC., on 2/5/65

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Here follows a list of sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum:

HARRY WACHTEL

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set out in the report of SA [] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C."
2. NY 1190-S*.

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BAYARD RUSTIN

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

NY 2359-S*, NY 4212-S*, []

CLARENCE JONES

in 1954.

[]

Columbia University LYL

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b7D

MIKE HARRINGTON

Former []

b7D

STANLEY LEVISON

NY 694-S*.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, NY 4099-S*, NY 4212-S*, NY 694-S*. The first sources have furnished information of a sensitive nature with respect to the race question in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the last source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. It is deemed necessary that a secret classification be used.

2/5/65

NY 100

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-602)

SUBJECT: STRIKE AT LAWRENCE HOSPITAL
FRANKVILLE, NY
RACIAL MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re NY airtel to Bureau and LHM dated 2/4/65.

Attached hereto are 6 copies of an LHM. Lt. [redacted] NA, furnished information concerning the demonstration to SA JAMES E. CORRELL.

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The information set out and attributed to [redacted] was furnished to SA A. LEWIS DAVIDOFF.

The information concerning activities of WWP was furnished by [redacted].

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Lt. [redacted] was informed of the possible participation of members of the WWP, because in the past, this group has indicated that it was opposed to violence.

It should be noted that demonstrators were equipped with two-way radios which were monitored by Westchester County Sheriff [redacted]. The monitoring disclosed that the Captains of the demonstration were concerned about possible violence as they checked from one radio unit to another as to the conduct of the demonstrators.

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34 Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
62 New York

NY 100
(5)

1-Supervisor #42

1 XEROX

CIR

106-153735

106-153735-92

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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FBI - NEW YORK	

JAN 13 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

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XERO COPY

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NY 57-892

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because information has been set out which was furnished by [redacted] the disclosure of this information might tend to identify the informant. Since he is an informant of value, such action would hamper future investigative activity and would thus have an adverse effect on the national security.

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The NYO will maintain contact with [redacted] to determine if members of the WFP did participate in instant demonstration and plans for future participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, [REDACTED] split from the SWP.

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The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41296)

DATE: 2-9-65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT: CHICAGO YOUTH CLUB
CP OF ILLINOIS
IS - C

Informant

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable
information in the past

Activity

Meeting of Executive Committee, Chicago
Youth Club, CP of Illinois

Date of Activity

1/23/65

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Date of Report

1/23/65

Date Received

1/26/65

Recommendation

None

*Let to B. R. Reconstruct
& Cadre Close sent*

Location

9 - New York (RM)

- 1 - 100-2398 Organization
- 1 - 100- Youth Matters
- ① - 100- CIRM 100-151548
- 1 - 100- Domestic Administrative Issues
- 1 - 100- Membership
- 1 - 100- Pamphlets & Publications
- 1 - 100- Education
- 1 - 100- Brief
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]

1 - San Francisco (RM)

- 1 - 100-51200 W.E.B. DuBois Club

21- Chicago

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18957 CP of Ill.-Youth Matters
- 1 - 100-18952 CP of Ill.-Membership
- 1 - 100-41324 CP of Ill.-CIRM
- 1 - 100-40865 W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago
- 1 - 100-19491 CP of Ill.-Domestic Administrative Issues

COPIES CONTINUED ON 11 PAGE

ELS:mjw:jmn

(31)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - CHICAGO	

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100-153725916

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 9 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SEATON

CG 100-41296

1 - 100-18209 CP of Ill.-Pamphlets & Pubs.
1 - 100-18338 CP of Ill.-Education
1 - 100-40238 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-38225 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-18953 CP of Ill.-Organization
1 - 100-38624 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-40116 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-36677 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-40612 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-12890 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-35120 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-41545 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-39546 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-36467 [REDACTED]

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January 23, 1965
Chicago, Illinois

On January 23, 1965, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois took place at the residence of [redacted]. The meeting was held from 12:00 midnight to 5:00 AM. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss with [redacted] some of the problems of the CP youth in the Chicago area and to hear from him a report of the prospectus of the Party nationally for youth work. The following persons were present:

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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Although until this time [redacted] has been considered a member of the Chicago Youth Club Executive Committee, he was not invited to the meeting under discussion. It was learned from [redacted] that he and [redacted] met with [redacted] on the evening of January 21st. It was determined at this meeting that [redacted] should discuss with [redacted] and [redacted] the difficulties which [redacted] has been encountering in his Party work. [redacted] was opposed to [redacted] attending the meeting because his attendance might inhibit [redacted] from fully speaking his mind. During the discussion of January 23rd, a date was set for a meeting of the Chicago Youth Club (February 3rd at the home of [redacted]). [redacted] instructed [redacted] that she was not to mention the meeting to [redacted] when contacting other Party members to tell them to attend. [redacted] wants to discuss at the next meeting of the Executive Committee (January 26th) whether or not it is advisable to retain [redacted] as a Party member. The thoughts of the respective members of the Executive and [redacted]s advice will apparently settle the question.

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During the evening, [redacted] stated that [redacted] and [redacted] have been asked to join the Chicago Youth Club of the CP of Illinois. They both accepted and are to be invited to a February 3rd meeting. [redacted] stated that although [redacted] had not been associated for any length of time with the present members of the club, he is not new to left circles and was extremely anxious to join the Party. It was learned also that during the evening, [redacted] will leave Chicago the evening of

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January 24th and will return and be in the city February 2nd and 3rd. It is not known where he will spend the intervening days. He indicated, however, that he would be in and out of Chicago for some period of time.

[] read a mimeographed summary of the resolutions of a recently held national meeting of CP youth. The summary was written by [] and dated January, 1965. It indicated that the meeting had discussed how to attract youth to the CP, particularly Negro youth, and the relationship of CP youth to the new national socialist youth organization. Although this organization was not mentioned by name, it was understood by those present to be the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. The resolutions concerning issues and demands to be concentrated upon by CP youth concerning varying classes of young people are as follows:

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High School youth

1. Demand the end of overt and de facto segregation in all high schools of the country.
2. Demand the inclusion of Negro history and accomplishments in high school textbooks and demand the ouster of books and materials which implicitly or explicitly condone segregation.
3. Demand the establishment of programs which will insure the payment of stipends to children who otherwise would not be able to finish their high school work.

College youth

All three of the above demands as applicable to college students.

Working youth

1. Demand the end of overt and de facto segregation in hiring practices of all employers.
2. Demand an end to segregation in apprenticeship programs.

3. Demand the establishment of programs to provide unemployment insurance to first time job seekers.

The summary of the national CP meeting went on to indicate that the CP is launching a recruitment drive February 1st or April 1st through July and that the drive will give emphasis to the recruitment of Negro youth. A paper addressing itself to this problem will soon be issued from the national CP headquarters. Papers addressing themselves to the above demands for high school, college, and working youth will also soon be issued from the national CP headquarters.

The summary further indicated that the CP will hold cadre classes in New York during the summer of 1965, similar to those held the summer of 1964. Chicago was not represented during the 1964 session. The CP is asking each District in the country to send one CP youth to New York for the summer. The CP will also ask certain youth comrades to spend the summer in the South working with civil rights organizations. Lastly, some of those participating in the cadre class will be sent to certain organizationally weak areas in the country to organize same. This will be subsequent to an intensive Marxist-Leninist orientation in New York.

The discussion of the Chicago Executive Committee centered around how to build the Party and particularly Negro participation in Chicago. It was generally agreed that this could be done most effectively by building W.E.B. DuBois organization on the borderline of Negro-white communities. It was agreed further that this organization should be centered in a four or five block area, that it should concentrate on problems of the area (inadequate garbage pick-up, broken street lights, etc) and that it should, of course, have integrated membership. The exact area that Chicago will concentrate upon has not been decided but it has been narrowed to the area around Cicero and Jackson or the borderline of the white community in which [redacted] lives. It is preferred that some CP youth move within the five block area of concentration. It was further decided that, should the borderline of the community in which [redacted] lives be chosen for concentration, a new DuBois Club will be established in addition to [redacted] organization and her Executive will probably not play a leading role in the new club initially. These problems will be further explored at the January 26th meeting of the Chicago CP youth Executive Committee and at the February 3rd meeting of the entire CP Youth Club.

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2-8-65

AIRTEL

To: SACs, WFO (100-43710)
Atlanta (100-8670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 1-15-65 which instructed that efforts be made to identify the individual who on 1-11-65 visited with two attorneys in Washington, D. C., who have for some time been very close to the communist movement. It was suggested that the individual might be one of several officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from Atlanta, Georgia, one of whom was Randolph Blackwell.

ReAtairtel 1-29-65 which noted the similarity of the background of the unidentified individual when compared with that of Blackwell.

It is believed most significant that an individual who conferred with the attorneys in question is likely a close associate of Martin Luther King, Jr. It is therefore desired that further information be obtained which would tend to further establish that Blackwell was the individual. Noting that the unidentified individual indicated that he was leaving the attorneys' office to go to the airport and that he left the office at 4:08 p.m., WFO should attempt to obtain such airlines records as may be available which would help to further establish that Blackwell and the unidentified individual are one and the same. Any information which Atlanta may have which would assist in further establishing Blackwell as the individual in question should be made available to the Bureau and WFO.

1 - New York (100-153735)

100-153735-977

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Heaton

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 2/8/65

FROM : ✓ Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUDED: 3/1/65

ReBulet 11/20/64 which pointed out the fact that Harry Wachtel is steadily assuming greater importance as one of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, group of advisors. It was noted that Wachtel's [] was a member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) at one time and that there was a strong likelihood that Wachtel, himself, may have also been a Party member. Certain instructions were issued relative to attempting to establish for certainty whether Wachtel had ever been a Party member. It was stressed that this matter be given prompt attention.

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Your letter, 12/1/64, advised that your Office was reviewing appropriate files in an effort to locate individuals in the Bath Beach Club of the Party who might be in a position to advise concerning Wachtel, it being noted that Wachtel's [] had previously held a leadership position in this Club.

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Your letter, 12/11/64, stated that your Office would continue efforts to locate individuals who were familiar with the activities of the Bath Beach Club in the early 1940's.

Your letter, 1/11/65, advised that file reviews have disclosed the names of Party people who might possibly have known Wachtel and that your Office is in the process of reviewing the files concerning the individuals themselves as a prelude in requesting permission to interview these people.

As you are aware, Wachtel's importance to the Bureau's investigation of CIRM as well as King is increasing day by day. For example, Wachtel's office is usually used as a meeting place for King and his advisors. Just within the past week, Wachtel contacted your Office and represented himself as an attorney for King. It is, therefore, imperative that as prompt a determination as possible be made as to whether Wachtel was ever a Party member. It is now over two months since the original Bureau instructions were issued in this matter. It is believed that your inquiry should be stepped up so that there is no further delay in obtaining the

100-153735-26

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Letter to SAC, New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

information desired. As soon as individuals are identified who might have pertinent information, they should be interviewed in accordance with existing instructions relative to the interview of present and/or former communists.

By letter to be received at the Bureau no later than 3/1/65, furnish the Bureau a resume of the results of your investigation in this matter. Pertinent developments should, of course, be brought to the Bureau's attention promptly as the circumstances dictate.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC [REDACTED]
FROM: SA ROBERT C. NORTON
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: February 9, 1965

b7D

On January 5, 1965, [REDACTED] furnished SA ROBERT C. NORTON the following two-page "Memorandum:"

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

"To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

"Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

"The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

- "1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.
- "2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D. C.
- "3. Negro History Week Activity.

8 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)

HENRY WINSTON
ORGANIZATION
BEN DAVIS
JAMES JACKSON
PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC.
WILLIAM PATTERSON
GUS HALL
CIRM 100-151548

7 - Baltimore

[REDACTED]
100-23443
100-10584
100-12076
100-12464
100-160
100-12948

CIRM
JAKE GREEN
GEORGE MEYERS
ORGANIZATION
[REDACTED]
THE WORKER

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1 - New Haven (REGISTERED MAIL)

ORGANIZATION

1 - Newark (REGISTERED MAIL)

ORGANIZATION

1 - Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)

ORGANIZATION

1 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)

ORGANIZATION

1 - Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

RCN:dfm

(20) *dfm*

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Seaton

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"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observance of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observance has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate progra

"The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the struggles of the Negro people, past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the

bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.

"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS.

"We, therefore, propose that Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the Districts on the Eastern seaboard, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts-where BEN went to school-, Maryland-where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize BEN DAVIS Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades WINSTON, JACKSON, PATTERSON, LIGHTFOOT, HALL and others will be available for such gatherings.

"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the location situation. But in all instances the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of BEN DAVIS, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of BEN DAVIS is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especially must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get

[redacted] b7D

a copy of this pamphlet.

"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for The Worker which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week."

The document, according to informant, was given to [redacted] CP Club Chairman, by GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman, during December, 1964. On December 30, 1964, [redacted] gave it to JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

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On January 5, 1965, SA [redacted] Photostated the document. The original was returned to the informant on January 6, 1965. The Photostat is being retained in [redacted] (33).

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18957)

DATE: 2-9-65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CP ILLINOIS DISTRICT -
YOUTH MATTERS

Informant: [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in
the past

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Activity: Meeting of [REDACTED]
at home of [REDACTED]

Date of Activity: January 21, 1965

Date of Report: January 22, 1965

Date Received: January 22, 1965

Recommendation: None

Location: [REDACTED]

- 8 - New York (RM) (100- (PHIL BART)
1 - 100- (CORE)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- (CP, USA-CIRM)
1 - 100- (CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
1 - 100- (NINTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)
1 - 100- (U S FESTIVAL COMMITTEE)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
1 - 100- (TOM NABRIED)
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
21 - Chicago
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 100-40238 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-38225 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-40116 [REDACTED]
(Cont. on page 1a)

(2) Milwaukee Rm. 100 - [REDACTED]

100- CP- Youth Matters
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CG 100-18957

1 - 100-40612	[REDACTED]	
1 - 100-24800	(LOU DISKIN)	
1 - 100-36677	[REDACTED]	b6
1 - 100-41252	[REDACTED]	b7C
1 - 100-0	[REDACTED]	
1 - 100-48165	(W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB)	
1 - 100-11329	(CORE)	
1 - 100-41575	(NINTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)	
1 - 100-37056	(U. S. FESTIVAL COMMITTEE)	
1 - 100-40342	(SNCC)	
1 - 100-40903	(SDS)	
1 - 100-	(FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT)	
1 - 100-18305	(NSA)	
1 - 100-308	(NAC)	
1 - 100-36644	(NALC)	
1 - 100-41324	(CP. ILL. DIST - CIRM)	

Chicago, Illinois
January 22, 1965

[redacted] National Youth Party
[redacted] of [redacted], dropped by to
see [redacted] at his house on January 21, 1965. [redacted]
[redacted] indicated to [redacted] that the club had not discussed
what to do about [redacted]. However, they felt that
the discussion that LOU DISKIN asked [redacted] to have with
[redacted] should still take place. [redacted] indicated
that [redacted] had resigned from the Du Bois Executive
Committee but was still a member of the Party Club. [redacted]
indicated that the Party Club should have an attitude as to
what should be done about [redacted], but that the discussion
should not be held in the Du Bois Clubs. [redacted] further
indicated that in his opinion, [redacted] should be dropped
from the Party Club unless there is a drastic change in his
attitude. [redacted] indicated that he did not feel that such a
big deal should be made of this and that he, [redacted], should
take the responsibility of getting [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] together and discuss the problem with the objective
of asking [redacted] to remove himself from progressive

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circles, at least until his attitude changes. [] indicated that there is sufficient evidence in regards to his behavior, both personal and political, to warrant such a drastic proposal. [] indicated to [] that he would call [] and try to arrange an appointment for next week.

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[] and his [] indicated their agreement and asked if it could be done before Tuesday since the Party Club was meeting and they would like to have some information for the Club. [] indicated he would call [] Friday, January 22, 1965, and then try to arrange an early appointment.

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[] then indicated to [] that [] [] wanted to meet with []. [] indicated that he was going to see [] later that evening, but would not suggest that [] see him with [] at that time. However, [] indicated that [] himself is in trouble since national Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is having some type of internal friction and perhaps []'s job with CORE is in jeopardy. [] indicated that he was not interested in discussing with [] any

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of the internal problems of CORE but wanted to discuss with [] some questions around the World Youth Festival.

[] indicated to [] that there has been a great deal of interest shown in this upcoming youth festival. []

indicated that leading people in Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), CORE, Student Democratic Society (SDS), Free Speech Movement on the Berkeley Campus, National Student Association (NSA) have all shown an interest and are actively planning some type of committee nationally to arouse interest in the youth festival. A person by the name of []

is considering heading up such a committee. [] indicated he wanted to discuss with [] some additional people who may be interested in such a committee. [] indicated he would discuss it with [] and try to arrange an appointment and he would ask [] what his schedule would be.

[] indicated he was staying with the [] and would be here until the weekend and then he is leaving for Madison, Wisconsin, and he will then return on the second of February and stay a few more days depending on his schedule.

[] indicated that [] suggest that he try to see [] if [] agrees before he leaves for Madison to

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guarantee such a meeting. [] then indicated he would try to convince [] to squeeze in some time this weekend and [] agreed and they left at that point.

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On the same evening, January 21, 1965, [] [] went by []'s house and indicated that at the national meeting of CORE, it was difficult to get in serious discussion in regards to program because the people had a very shallow understanding of the problem. It is his []'s estimate that CORE is in a very bad situation both politically and organizationally. The majority of the group present at the meeting got hung up on questions of finance and spent a great deal of time discussing how to raise money. [] asked was the debt so overwhelming and [] indicated it was upwards of more than \$200,000. [] further indicated that the national press had gotten certain wind of this problem and articles had appeared in certain national newspapers. [] indicated that after the meeting, he met with the national staff and they asked for his resignation as the Midwest Director. [] indicated

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that he told them he would not resign. However, [] told [] they have the power to fire him and they probably will do so. He indicated that he was not sure they would do it before the February National Action Committee (NAC) meeting or not.

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Meanwhile, [] indicated he was discussing the problem with certain of the local leadership of CORE and they felt that national CORE will continue to disintegrate and, therefore, they are considering the possibility of a new orientation for the continuation of their community program.

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[] also indicated that he has a Midwest Regional meeting of CORE scheduled for this weekend of January 23, 1965 - January 24, 1965, and he will continue to explore with them the problem presented by national CORE.

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[] indicated that he would rather reserve his opinion both on []'s estimate of national CORE and []'s estimate of what needs to be done. Therefore, a meeting early next week would be advisable. They agreed to meet again on Monday, January 25, 1965.

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[] received a long distance telephone call from PHIL BART in New York City. BART indicated that TOM

NABRIED, Leader of the Party in Philadelphia, had died suddenly and that the funeral arrangements were for Saturday, January 23, 1965, in New York. BART indicated to [] that he did not know if the Party in Illinois had any way of sending a representative, but if not, they should send some expression of sympathy to the NABRIED family. BART indicated that any messages should be sent to [] at Philadelphia. [] indicated he would discuss this with some people.

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BART then indicated that the Party had understood that there was going to be a State of the Race Conference called by Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in New York, and that individuals have been inquiring as to why the organizations were so limiting the delegation to two and three people. BART indicated as they understood it, the Conference will only have about 40 members present.

[] indicated he was aware of the problem and would also try and make inquiries as to why it is so small.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-36519*)
FROM : SA RICHARD M. KIRBY
SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
IS - SWP

DATE: 2/10/65

Informant

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the
past.

Activity

YSA Convention

Date of Activity

January 1-2, 1965

Date of Report

January 26, 1965

Date Received

January 26, 1965

Recommendation

Index: [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted]

Location

[redacted]

- 5 - Boston (RM)
(1 - 100-33449) (YSA)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted] LNU)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
2 - Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 100-23460) (YSA)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
2 - Denver (RM)
(1 - 100-8136) (YSA)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]

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5 - Detroit (RM)
 (1 - 100-37358) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED] (FNU)
 (1 - 100-41298) [REDACTED]
 2 - Indianapolis (RM)
 (1 - 100-12158) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 3 - Los Angeles (RM)
 (1 - 100-57253) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-65239) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-48285) [REDACTED]
 3 - Minneapolis (RM)
 (1 - 100-11696) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-12975) [REDACTED]
 3 - Philadelphia (RM)
 (1 - 100-43269) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-46829) [REDACTED]
 3 - San Francisco (RM)
 (1 - 100-43450) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) (FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT)
 2 - Springfield (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 27 - New York (RM)
 (1 - 100-133479) (YSA)
 (1 - 100-147905) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-153099) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-153227) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-14153) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-153352) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-153351) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-153409) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-150169) [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-) (FNU) [REDACTED]

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27 - New York (continued)

(1 - 100-146808) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-) (PROGRESSIVE LABOR)
(1 - 100-) (SPARTICIST)
(1 - 100-151304) (CABS)
(1 - 100-135494) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-141968) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-137560) (PETER VALDEZ (CAMEJO)
(1 - 100-) (EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE)
(1 - 100-152024) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-151689) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-140645) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-4013) (SWP)
(1 - 100-) (SNCC)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM) 100-151548 *

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29 - Chicago

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 100-39730) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-39962) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-39735) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-41266) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40299) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-35847) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40965) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40328) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40800) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-41445) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-34777) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40325) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-38181) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40752) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40870) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40574) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40728) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-38405) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-41345) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-40871) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-39798) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-39793) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

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29 - Chicago (continued)

(1 - 100-41298) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-0-91234) [REDACTED] LNU)
(1 - 100-91227) [REDACTED]
(1 - 100-1185) (WORKMEN'S CIRCLE)

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RMK:mmf
(86)

January 26, 1965

**Report on Young Socialist Alliance
Fourth National Convention**

On: January 1, 2, and 3, 1965

**At: Vladeck Educational Center
6500 North California
Chicago, Illinois, operated by Workmen's
Circle**

Following is a synopsis of the activities and
meetings held on Friday, January 1, and Saturday, January

2. In order, this includes:

- (1) Statistics
- (2) How the convention was run (seating, meals,
accommodations, etc.)
- (3) Convention agenda
- (4) Reports of speeches, meetings

A. Friday, January 1, 1965

1. Welcome
2. Appeal
3. Internal Report
4. Final Appeal Statement
5. Summary of Internal Report
6. Political Resolution Report

B. Saturday, January 2, 1965

1. Majority Negro Resolution
2. Minority Negro Resolution
3. Bloomington Defense and Civil
Liberties Report
4. Joe Johnson Case
5. Berkeley Free Speech Movement

(5) List of People Attending Convention

Statistics

There were approximately one hundred forty-five (145) people present, almost all of whom were YSA members. Approximately thirty-two (32) colleges were represented; one high school in Chicago (Hyde Park) and one in Detroit (Tass ? Tech). The average age of those attending was about 20½ years. The group represented many different factions, some political, some civil rights. Also, a wide range of occupations other than "student" characterized the people attending.

How the Convention Was Run

The delegates were seated at tables during the entire convention. This arrangement was made for their convenience so that they could take notes, have access to a water pitcher, and in general, for their comfort during the lengthy sessions. The convention officials sat at lead tables.

The alternates and fraternal delegates for the most part were, as were the visitors, seated in chairs surrounding the delegates on one side of the room so that the speakers at the rostrum were visible to all.

Hot meals were sold twice daily by the hosting local, Chicago. The prices ranged from fifty cents for lunch to seventy cents for dinner. Seconds were free. The menus included ham, hot dogs, meat loaf, sandwiches, potatoes, soup, vegetables, coffee, milk, bread and butter, salad, rolls (sweet), doughnuts, etc. A different menu was prepared (from this range of dishes) at each meal, and the visiting conventioners were well pleased with the quality of the food and the low prices. AL HANSEN supervised the preparation of the meals.

Those out-of-towners who registered at the Walton Hotel (1019 North Dearborn) signed in as attendees of the "Conference on Modern Day Problems." Others stayed at either another hotel or in the home of a member of the Chicago local.

With the assistance of secretary of Chicago local, taped the entire proceedings of the convention.

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Agenda

1. Internal Report
2. Political Resolution Report
3. Negro Resolution Report
4. Organizational Report
5. Bloomington Defense and Civil Liberties Report
6. Joe Johnson Case
7. NC Elections

Schedule

Friday

10:30 NC Plenum
11:30 Convention Organization
12:00 Appeal
12:30 Internal Report
1:30 Lunch
2:30 Discussion
4:30 Final Appeal Statement
4:45 Summary of Internal Report
5:15 Dinner
7:30 Political Resolution Report
9:00 Discussion
10:00 Adjourn

Saturday

10:30 Discussion (Cont.)
12:00 Summary
1:00 Lunch
2:00 Majority Negro Resolution Report
3:00 Minority Resolution Report
3:30 Discussion
5:30 Minority Summary
5:45 Majority Summary
6:15 Dinner
7:30 Bloomington Defense and Civil Liberties
Report
8:30 Report on Joe Johnson Case
9:00 Adjourn

Sunday

10:30 Discussion
12:00 Summary
12:30 Lunch
1:30 Organizational Report
2:30 Discussion
4:30 Summary
5:00 Constitution Commission Report
5:15 Election of the NC
6:00 NC Plenum

Friday, January 1, 1965
Convention Welcome

This brief salutation was given by [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He welcomed the group to the convention,
wished them well, and expressed his hope for a fruitful
weekend.

Friday, January 1, 1965

Appeal

The appeal for renewal of membership was made by [] and [] each from New York. They are presently suspended from the New York local along with other members of the former minority faction (to which they had all belonged for several years). They asked that they be reinstated into YSA and they argued that they were being dropped from the organization as a result of untruths.

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They said that the charges were that (1) they were in collusion with Progressive Labor, (2) that they had demonstrated against YSA on May 2 (presumably of 1964), (3) that they all belonged to the "Spartacist" group, and as such constituted a "hostile line" to YSA, (4) that they had acted as "finks" for [] in taking a trip to Cuba (this occurred during Bloomington Defense Case when this move could have given [] the prosecution, ammunition to use against the defendants).

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[] and [] refuted the charges and offered a three point motion: (1) that they be released from expulsion (this would also include the other expelled YSA members), (2) that they be reinstated as YSA members, and (3) that they go on record as an independent political organ ("Spartacist") of the reinstated minority.

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Friday, January 1, 1965
Internal Report

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This report was given by [redacted]. He gave facts concerning the expulsion of the Spartacist group. His information was secured from a hearing which the national officials had held for the expelled members some time ago. He clarified the situation for the conventioners.

He said that the Spartacists had been expelled for several reasons. First, they sold a Spartacist newspaper while in Cuba (YSA had been informed of this by mail from someone in Cuba); they had been selling Spartacist newspapers outside of YSA meetings, and had even done so at the convention; Second, the trip which they took to Cuba had been bad for the Bloomington case; Third, they were being accused of what was basically an organizational issue which affected the organizational norms, and went against the constitution. [redacted] said that one member of the group, [redacted] had no defense because he, himself, had helped to write the constitution, was a former NC and NEC member, had been in YSA for 6 years, and in general he had made it obvious that he won't keep the loyalty aspect of his membership with YSA. [redacted] aroused laughter when he quoted [redacted] as having claimed that YSA "dropped us before we're ready." [redacted] also mentioned that [redacted] had also been dropped.)

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Discussion from the delegates followed []'s speech. Each delegate spoke approximately 5 to 10 minutes, and in general their comments against the expelled members told everyone what they wanted to hear. They discussed the necessity for loyalty and discipline in YSA, the implications of holding membership in another organization, especially an opposing one like the Spartacist group, and members who had worked in YSA with the Spartacists gave two brief testimonies about how these former members had stopped attending meetings in their local.

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Friday, January 1, 1965
Final Appeal Statement

[] and [] spoke for a total of 15 minutes for their final defense. [] said that the charges were all lies! lies! lies! and that the members who were present "should remember this" and examine themselves by asking "why is it necessary to lie?"

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[] had been charged with not attending an encampment which her local had expected her to attend. She replied that she had been "sick or something" and wasn't able to go.

She denied that the Spartacist group had even boycotted a YSA meeting.

She said that the Cuba trip occurred when she wasn't in YSA (at the time she had been expelled), and for this reason she didn't feel it was necessary to consult YSA about her intentions.

She denied that the Spartacist group had engaged in pre-recruiting members to the minority faction of YSA.

She (and others) had been accused of printing information from a YSA convention two years ago in the published material which her group sold. She said this was a lie.

Friday, January 1, 1965
Summary of Internal Report

[] repeated the charges forcefully and said that he had been sent a letter from Cuba confirming the sale of Spartacist literature which contained YSA information. He recommended that this group be permanently dropped from YSA.

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The vote was taken. All votes were against the minority motion, and the majority motion was carried with one abstention. The group was dropped, and [] and [] left the meeting during the break for dinner.

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Friday, January 1, 1965
Political Resolution Report

This report was given by [] He

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characterized the previous conventions by mentioning the outstanding accomplishment of each. The first, he said, was the one at which the constitution was formed; the second was the Cuba conference; the third involved the Negro Resolution, and this one the fourth, was to involve the nature of how YSA would carry out its campaign in this period. He said that this is a propaganda period for YSA.

He stressed the importance of party and program as being all important. The task, then, is to build the party and publicize and stress the program. In short, he said that the task was to be that of "building a hard Marxist cadre" which would be the core of YSA.

There was discussion on this speech, after which [] from Detroit discussed his minority viewpoint. There was discussion on this also.

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Saturday, January 2, 1965
Majority Negro Resolution

This report was given by [] He said that YSA would adopt the same attitude toward the Negro

struggle as in the past year. That is, Negro civil rights groups would continue to be supported, Negroes will still be sought for membership in YSA, because the Negroes are, at present, the militant people and they will be foremost in the working class movement which will eventually aid in the hastening of the revolution.

One difference, however, for this year, is that YSA is stressing the support of Black Nationalist groups, because they are the most militant portion of the Negro people.

Saturday, January 2, 1965
Minority Negro Resolution

This was presented by []
[] of Detroit and [] of Berkley. Each felt that YSA should go into the South. [] however, only suggested a probe; [] suggested (in his minority document) that YSA work along with SNCC in the South. [] only presented his suggestion as an amendment to the majority resolution.

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The alternatives were discussed and voted on. The majority resolution was passed.

**Saturday, January 2, 1965
Bloomington Defense and Civil
Liberties Report**

[] gave this report. His main point was that YSA is capable of winning civil liberties cases. This can only be done, he said, if members continue to work as hard on future defense cases as they did on the Bloomington case. Also important is knowledge of the American legal system. He ridiculed the system for being so detailed in the legal approach to petty problems such as when one man's property extends onto another's, no matter how minute the overlapping. He said YSA had many sympathizers as a result of the Bloomington case.

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Saturday, January 2, 1965

[] Case

[] gave this report. He described how [] was soon to be tried for what the government calls draft evasion, etc. but [] said it was plain that [] was in danger of deportation because of his beliefs. [] went to Canada, joined a Socialist group, and returned to the United States when he was charged with draft evasion. He served 2 years in prison for this crime and is now in danger of being deported for what is nothing other than his political beliefs.

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[] who was present at the convention, made a brief comment that this would never have happened if YSA had been around before he went to Canada.

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[] informed the group that the Emergency CLC is assisting in the defense of [] and that [] is to be []'s lawyer. Presumably, defense committees will be organized when more details are certain.

Saturday, January 2, 1965
Berkley Free Speech Movement

[] from Berkley related the history of the Free Speech Movement at Berkley, California. He said that there has been unrest since the HUAC demonstration in 1960, and since Governor BROWN "chopped down" civil rights movements.

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He said YSA's relationship with the FSM is the same as is other participating organizations, they are a part of a whole.

Attendance at YSA Convention
(January 1, 2, 1965)

On the national level, YSA has almost three hundred members. More than half of these (approximately 145) attended the convention. The names of those who were recognized are included here under the heading of the

state and city (if known) from which they came. If the regional origin is not known, their names are listed under the heading "Others."

The conventioners came from the following areas, and as stated before, most of them are members of the YSA: Chicago, Detroit, New York, California, Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, Boston, twin cities - Minneapolis-St. Paul, Cleveland and Carbondale, Denver and Canada. Although those people from Canada were referred to as "the comrades from Canada," it is not known whether or not they function as separate Socialist group which is interested in YSA or as a group which functions as an arm of YSA and is under the control of the YSA national office. None of the names of the Canadians were learned.

Chicago

[] and [] (both YSA'ers; [] was a delegate)

[] - YSA

[] - YSA

[] - YSA delegate

[] - YSA delegate

[] - YSA delegate

[] - YSA

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[redacted] ? (slightly paralytic, glasses)

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] and [redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - non YSA member

[redacted] - non YSA member

[redacted] and [redacted] - SWP

[redacted]

[redacted] - non YSA member - Attends Roosevelt
University

New York (approximately 40 people came)

[redacted] (originally from Detroit) - YSA

[redacted] - from downtown New York YSA local,
slim, approximately 5'7", 150 pounds, brown hair

[redacted] - YSA

[redacted] and [redacted] - YSA

[redacted] - YSA

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[redacted] - YSA
[redacted] - YSA
[redacted] - YSA
[redacted] - YSA (red hair, slim, originally from Chicago local)

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[redacted] - YSA [redacted]'s [redacted]

? [redacted] - (male)

[redacted] - attended convention Friday only

[redacted] - attended convention Friday only

Detroit

[redacted] - YSA (Negro)

[redacted] - YSA (used name of [redacted] in his minority document)

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[redacted] - YSA (Negro, 15 years old, slim approximately 100 pounds, approximately 5'2", attends Detroit's Tass Tech High School)

California

[redacted] - YSA; from Los Angeles, approximately 21 years old, 5'11", 195 pounds, black hair, white male

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[redacted] - YSA; from Berkley, approximately 22 years old, 6'1", 185 - 195 pounds, blond hair, reddish complexion

Philadelphia

[redacted] - YSA; recently joined, male, white, approximately 21 years, 5'5", 140 pounds, black framed glasses, black hair, appears to be an intellectual, has a winning sense of humor although in general appearance seems quiet

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Ann Arbor

[] - YSA delegate, formerly member of Chicago local in 1964, black hair, black rimmed glasses, approximately 20 years, 6'1", 190 pounds

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Boston (approximately 27 people came)

[] - YSA; approximately 21 years old, 5'10", 165 pounds, black hair, appeared to be of Spanish, Puerto Rican or Mexican descent

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[] - YSA; originally from Venezuela, approximately 20 years old, brown hair, 5'3", 105 pounds, said she speaks Spanish fluently

Denver

[] - YSA delegate

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Cleveland

[] - YSA; (Negro)

Twin Cities

It is believed that [] is living there.

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[]

Carbondale

[] (not presently a member of YSA)

Others:

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[]

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[]

[]

- Negro male, approximately 22 years old, black hair, thick black mustache, approximately 5'11", 170 pounds (or less), attended last convention

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SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

2/11/65

SAC, NEW YORK (97-360)

PUBLISHERS NEW FRONTS,
INCORPORATED
IS - C

On 2/4/65, NY 2650-52, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on above date that HENRY WINSTON and GIL GREEN had an informal discussion at Communist Party headquarters, 23 West 25th Street, New York City.

GREEN stated that he did not believe that "Peoples World" should be known as a national paper, he said it was a West Coast paper that should branch out, but JIM (possibly JACKSON) was against it. HENRY WINSTON in defense of JACKSON said that he was not against it providing "we" allow "The Worker" to branch out.

GREEN stated that "The Worker" would obviously branch out on the West Coast, but the first area for the paper was to try to get into the college field and especially into the existing Civil Rights groups.

The above is not for informational purposes.

3-San Francisco (INFO) (RM)
(1-100-) (PEOPLES WORLD)
5-New York
(1-100-269) (WINSTON)
(1-100-13472) (GREEN)
(1-100-153735) (GIL)
(1-100-6785) (JACKSON)

HC:ES
(8)

100-153735-982

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FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Seaton

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

DATE: 2/10/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO: NY)

On 1/24/65, NY 2359-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on above date that a meeting of leading functionaries, CPUSA, was held at CP Headquarters, 23 W. 26th St., NYC. Among those in attendance were:

PHIL BART
HENRY WINSTON
ARNOLD JOHNSON
HELEN WINTER
BETTY GANNETT
JACK STACHEL
WILL WEINSTONE

BILL TAYLOR

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- 2- Bureau (RM)
- 1- Baltimore (INFO) (RM)
- 1- Chicago (INFO) (RM)
- 1- Cincinnati (INFO) (RM)
- 2- Cleveland (INFO) (RM)
 - 1- (100-CIRM)
- 5- Detroit (INFO) (RM)
 - 1- (100-) (CPUSA - YOUTH MATTERS)
 - 1- (100-) (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS)
 - 1- (100-) (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATION)
 - 1- (100-) (HELEN WINTER)

HCO:vtc
(39)

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COPIES CONT'D:

2- Los Angeles (INFO) (RM)
1- (100-) (BILL TAYLOR)
1- Newark (INFO) (RM)
1- Philadelphia (INFO) (RM)
1- Pittsburgh (INFO) (RM)
1- San Francisco (INFO) (RM)
21- New York
1- (97-169) (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS)
1- (100-97167) ("POLITICAL AFFAIRS")
1- (100-80638) (CPUSA - MEMBERSHIP)
1- (100-128817) (CPUSA -NYD- MEMBERSHIP)
1- (100-80644) (CPUSA - YOUTH MATTERS)
1- (100-133902) (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATION)
1- (100-132430) (CPUSA - NYD- INDUSTRIAL REGION)
1- (100-153735) (CIRM)
1- (100-57557) (INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS)
1- (100-89590) (CPUSA - STRATEGY-IN-INDUSTRY)
1- (100-80633) (CPUSA - EDUCATION)
1- (100-125578) (RUBIN)
1- (100-56579) (BART)
1- (100-269) (WINSTON)
1- (100-16021) (JOHNSON)
1- (100-69956) (HELEN WINTER)
1- (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT)
1- (100-18065) (STACHEL)
1- (100-9595) ()
1- (100-117708) ()

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MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN opened the meeting by stating the discussion to take place and his report would be in preparation for a major discussion to be had at the next National Board Meeting. RUBIN noted that various districts have not reported on their studies and this information will have to await further discussion.

It is to be noted that RUBIN gave an informational report on the status of the Party which is similar to a report he had previously given on 1/20/65, which was disseminated to the Bureau by airtel and attached a letterhead memo dated 1/21/65 .

According to the informant, RUBIN then gave his informational report wherein he stated that "The Worker" and "Political Affairs" have been barely holding their own, despite the fact that they have increased their circulation to some degree. He said as to membership of the Party, "We" have had some gain among youth but these have largely been offset by debts and so on. He said there has been very big steps forward in the Party as regards the development of policy and, further, there has been a growth in the mass activity of the Party and mass influence of the Party with mass organizations. He stated however, that the Party organizational status has not kept pace with its other gains. He said there was a "gap" as regards party press, publications, membership and organization of the Party. He noted that one of the problems is how to build shop clubs and industrial clubs in the face of the continuing problem of legality. He said there is also the problem of building the Party in Negro communities, especially "when our Party base in so many crucial Negro communities is so small to begin with".

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Continuing, RUBIN remarked that many comrades felt that to take part actively in building the press will endanger the Party in mass relationships. Some of these individuals felt that the press is not a useful enough instrument in carrying out their mass tasks. RUBIN noted that the mass movement has been developing rapidly but legal prosecution of the Party continues, and the question of legality in terms of mass acceptance of the Party in the mass movement lags behind.

RUBIN next discussed the question of subjective weaknesses in the Party. One, he said, is failing to appreciate what is taking place in the mass movement, the impact of this movement. He indicated that there was "an under estimation" wherein the Party did not take full advantage of the possibilities that exist. He classified another subjective weakness as their system of approach, that is, whether the Party today is capable of contributing to mass struggles and mass developments in the sense of being able to build. He noted that these weaknesses lead to an approach within the Party of separating mass plans from Party plans. He said that to the extent that the Party works in strengthening the organization reflects on the strength of their voice and influence in the mass movement.

Continuing, RUBIN remarked that the fight for legalization of the Party is crucial to build the Party and closing the gap between the mass movement and the Party status. The question of legality basically depends on whether the Party appears to the growing masses as a militant and responsible fighter for the best interests of the people of our country.

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RUBIN commented that in his opinion, the Party was not doing everything possible in its fight for legality. He noted that in the past period, they had been speaking before large audiences and in that way, made a very successful contribution. He noted also that the Party, during the last election campaign, distributed in the neighborhood of 600,000 pieces of mail and in this manner, a number of positive steps bearing on the question of legalization of the Party was made. He noted, however, that there was a sharp problem in presenting the Party as one involved in struggles and doing something. One big reason for this is that much of the Party's work in the mass movement and mass organizations is not known and in the main, cannot be known widely. RUBIN felt, however, that it is more unknown than it needs to be. He said that there are situations where many comrades work in mass movements, make big contributions, but yet, do not build a relationship. He said that the argument is sometimes put forth that "our role" as Communists is to further the development of these mass movements and help them move forward but that we have no role in building the Party. He said that this was an example of a tendency to wrongfully separate the two when it need not be so. He felt there was a need to find forms in which the Party can be seen much more readily as being active in the struggles of the issues of the day.

Continuing, RUBIN felt that there was also a need to find ways to greatly increase what might be called the dialogue with the rest of the left, especially the new left, those in mass struggles who are moving to the left and are searching for alternatives to the social system. RUBIN felt the affair by International Publishers (1/15/65), despite some weaknesses, was a big step forward in terms of opening of dialogue and relationships. He said this is a major feat for the legality of the Party, of its acceptance in the mass movement. RUBIN felt that it was hard to fight for legality without a fight for candidates and for ballot status of the Party itself. RUBIN felt that this question of candidates needs a lot of study and examination but that it moves in the direction of the Party, together with significant non-Party forces towards perhaps a general left electoral coalition.

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RUBIN also stated that there was the problem of re-establishing the practise of a concentration policy. He noted that the building of the shop and industrial clubs was a crucial part of Party work. He said there are districts that not only do not have any shop or industrial clubs, but do not have a prospect of building one. On the question of concentration, they have singled out certain districts such as Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. RUBIN felt that there was a need to single out main industries as was done in the past. RUBIN felt that he was not qualified to make any comments on this particular phase but thought that the industries would include steel and auto.

RUBIN felt that there was a need to look into the direction of building relationships with groups of advanced workers. He indicated that he was thinking of something on the order of "an institute for advanced study of trade union movements and problems". RUBIN next spoke of the need to build the Party Negro communities. He noted that in some Negro communities, they have not yet found the forces with which to begin to build. He said you come up against the central problem which pertains to every area of work and that is the question of cadre training as well as the general problem of cadre. He said there are some plans offered to make a "dent" and help solve the relation to Negro youth. He said as regards growth in the Negro community, they need to do a lot more in terms of analysis of the movement and the issues.

Continuing, RUBIN remarked that the left youth organization and the building of it in the neighborhood could play a big role in this question of legality. He said that especially among youth, there is the possibility of moving masses in that direction and participating with us in these left forms. He said a primary question used with relation to youth is one of cadre. He said that when you examine concretely, district by district, you come to the conclusion that there are a number of districts where there is no significant youth work. We, therefore, come back to the need for organized cadre training programs. He indicated

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there was a need on a national level to assign a comrade to a specific area of responsibility. He said there is further the question of confidence in youth in order to build a relationship. He indicated that there were areas in youth work where the adults are too restrictive, there is no room for the youth to move around, which tends to undermine the situation.

RUBIN, in concluding his comments, stated that the tendency is to separate mass tasks from Party work. This tendency narrows the basis for finding a solution to the work of the Party. He said the central idea is to establish a style of work which strives to bring the experience in these struggles into the Party as a whole. He said the Party must tackle its problems concretely from the standpoint of solving real life problems. He said that in this process of taking up the concrete questions, they should look for specific examples of the Party making artificial and unnecessary separation between activities in the mass struggle and so-called mass tasks of the Party. He said they should examine whether the underlying approach to separation is not really an underestimation of the readiness of the mass movement to respond to the Party, as well as an underestimation of the Party's readiness and ability to contribute to the mass movement. He said there needs to be an examination of forms which tend to unite Party and non-Party left workers for the purpose of influencing mass struggles. He concluded by saying such an examination is needed at all levels of the Party.

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Following RUBIN's report, a discussion period followed. WILLIAM WEINSTONE stated that the party could not win the masses if they failed to show the face of the party. He felt that the party must find a coalition of left forces. He said a unity must be found. He said the party could not expect "out youth" to become involved in complicated strategical and tactical situations without giving them the benefit of a Marxist education. He felt that they needed to have a whole system of education which overcomes narrow practicalism and pragmatism.

BETTY GANNETT commented that there was a whole number of important political and ideological problems in connection with legality. She said there was a lot to talk about in order to find how to unfold there struggle for legality. With regard to youth she felt the party could grow among youth provided they were able to find additional answers to these many problems. It was her impression that the party should organize itself more effectively and not run around "like chickens without heads."

BILL TAYLOR also expressed the opinion of the need for education especially among youth. He said that there are left organizations with which "we" can work, but the ones we can do some work with and who are doing very good work, especially in the field of civil rights, we are not doing anything. He said these are the groups that are influencing all kinds of people within the broad forces that "I think we are looking for."

[] expressed the opinion that there cannot be any minimizing of the absolute necessity for the party to defend itself and to launch a campaign to fight for this legality.

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HELEN WINTER said that in order to tackle some of these questions there ought to be an examination of the party club, its function and objectives. She noted that within the last several weeks she covered a whole number of districts including the West Coast, and as a result

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came across a strange phenomenon adding "there are whole bodies of the organization that aren't in any clubs." She said that in one of the very important Midwestern states the great majority of the people in the largest city do not have any club meetings at all.

WINTER stated that in Michigan they have a system they call work shops. She described them as discussion sessions on issues or on particular kinds of activities. She said they are called work shops and people are invited. She said that people know that the ones who speak are activists or leaders of the party but no one makes a big point of it. As an example she said on the question of civil rights they have participating among 50 people at least half of which are non-Communist. She said these people will come to hear a spokesman if they are given a certain amount of security. The invitations are given out privately so that these people will feel free to come. WINTER also commented that in Detroit they have a committee around "The Worker" which is called the Worker Volunteers. She said the club numbers anywhere from 15 to 30 and there are three or four actual members, among them the rest are all non-party people. They are the ones who organize all the large affairs around "The Worker."

HENRY WINSTON stated that DANNY (RUBIN) gave a pretty comprehensive report. He said it is most important to discuss the tasks of the party. The primary task is to win influence in the labor movement, in the basic industries of the country. He said the party must root itself among working class Negroes and working class youth. He said "we" should concern ourselves with the fact that there is an increase of stagnation and decline of the party's influence and the party's organization in steel groups in Pittsburgh, Ohio, Gary, Chicago, and so on.

WINSTON stated that the workers feel that the Communist Party has a right to exist but the class enemies say the party cannot exist. He said the party should

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follow forms to overcome the resistance of the enemy.

WINSTON stated that on the question of the Negro movement people are turning to the Muslims in Harlem because "we" are not giving leadership. He said there has been a tremendous rise in the Negro liberation movement but a stagnation or nonexistence of party influence exists in such areas as Cleveland in the Negro community.

WINSTON concluded his comments by stating that in his opinion the direction of the report is absolutely sound. He said he would endorse the question of flexibility in forms and he liked the idea of breaking out of isolation.

SAC, [REDACTED] (INW)

2/11/65

SA [REDACTED] (33)

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On 1/25/65 [REDACTED] reported that ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had expressed the wish to get STEVE NELSON and WILLIAM LAWRENCE back into an active status in the CP. These individuals were not close to the Party at this time.

The informant advised that [REDACTED], who had had an operation in the New England Baptist Hospital, was making a good recovery.

[REDACTED] stated that NEEDLEMAN had sent someone to work at the "National Guardian". The initials of this person were possibly L.A.

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On 1/26/65 [REDACTED] advised that NEEDLEMAN was going to Washington, DC, on 1/29/65. The informant could not ascertain at that time the purpose of the trip.

On 2/3/65 the informant reported that on that day NEEDLEMAN made an unsuccessful attempt to communicate with [REDACTED] Commercial Councillor, Soviet Embassy, in Washington, DC.

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On this day NEEDLEMAN was visited unexpectedly by an individual named MILT. The informant described the visitor as a short, stocky white man, in his middle fifties. He had graying dark hair, blue eyes, and wore glasses. [REDACTED] was unable to learn the purpose of the visit.

- 1 - NY 100-78633 (E. G. NEEDLEMAN)(33)
- 1 - NY 100-47211 (STEVE NELSON)(45)
- 1 - NY 100-467 (WILLIAM LAWRENCE)(45)
- 1 - NY 100-13430 [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - NY 100-85051 (MILTON FRIEDMAN)(33)
- 1 - NY 100-153735 (C.I.R.N.)(42)
- 1 - NY

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Stanton

[REDACTED] b7D

It is noted that information from other sources reflects that MILTON FRIEDMAN dropped in on NEEDLEMAN that day.

The informant learned that NEEDLEMAN was "selected" to assist in a current attempt to unseat the delegation of Mississippi in the US House of Representatives. NEEDLEMAN was to take statements from people regarding intimidation of Negroes who had attempted to register to vote.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 2/12/65

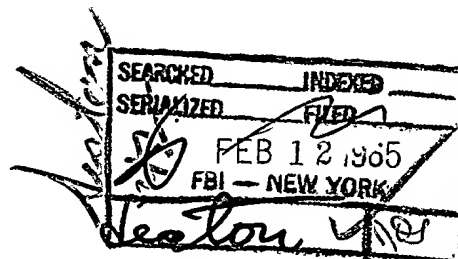
✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurairtel 2/9/65 and enclosed LHM of same date which reported on a demonstration held 2/5/65 at the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York City. This demonstration was discussed at a 2/3/65 Party meeting at which club members were urged to participate. The results of the demonstration, as reported by [redacted] and the observations of a Bureau Agent, revealed the identity of only a single Party member as participating. b7D

In view of the very direct interest of the Party in the demonstration, effort should be made through logical sources to determine the full extent of Party participation and, if possible, to what extent the Party may have been prominent in the prompting of the demonstration.

Advise the Bureau of any positive results of your inquiries received. The foregoing should be borne in mind in future coverage of similar demonstrations.



100-153735-985

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644) DATE: 2-12-65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-139834)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL NALC
IS - C

Identity of Source

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal)

Description of info

A NALC National Board meeting
held in Washington, D. C. ,
1/10/65

b7D

Date received

1/11/65

Received by

SA JOHN F. LANGTRY (orally)

Original location

[redacted]

Info furnished by informant was dictated by
SA JOHN F. LANGTRY to BARBARA C. ADAMS on 1/15/65;
transcribed on 1/15/65 and authenticated by informant
on 1/27/65.

A copy of informant's report follows:

4-Chicago (RM)

(1 - [redacted] (RM)
(1 - [redacted] (RM)

1 - Detroit (1 - [redacted] (RM)

1 - [redacted] (INV)

1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

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b7D

1 - New York (100-86236) [redacted] (46)

1 - New York (100-142138) [redacted] (47)

1 - New York (100-139940) [redacted] (47)

1 - New York (100-19194) (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH) (46)

1 - New York (100-139834) (46)

JFL:bea
(15)

CM

100-153735-986

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

[Signature]

NY 100-139834

1/11/65

On 1/10/65, a National NALC Board meeting was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Room 514, Washington, D. C. Those National Board members present included:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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JAMES JACKSON (from Westchester)

The main items on the agenda included the NALC Convention to the State of Race Conference.

It was decided that the next NALC Convention would be held on May 29th in Detroit, Michigan.

Further details would be made available to the board members at a future date.

In regards to the State of Race Conference, it was decided that it would be held in New York City on 1/30 and 31, at the Riverside Church, New York City. It will be restricted to Negro leaders who will meet to discuss problems and resolutions in the field of civil rights, employment and economics which involve the Negro race. The NALC will have five delegates, while many of the other civil rights organizations will be restricted to three delegates, while church and fraternal organizations who attend, will have one delegate each.

NY 100-139834

The NALC delegates appointed included:

[REDACTED]

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The alternate delegates listed would be JAMES JACKSON and a woman who would be appointed by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

The Communist Party will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
February 12, 1965



RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" contains a letter dated December 11, 1964, signed by a group of attorneys from Seattle, Washington, self-identified as volunteers of legal assistance to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi last summer. In the letter, this group urges establishment of a special committee to investigate voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama so that the House of Representatives "will be in a position to determine the number of Representatives these states are entitled to, if any." Individuals comprising this group and shown as signers of this letter were: [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

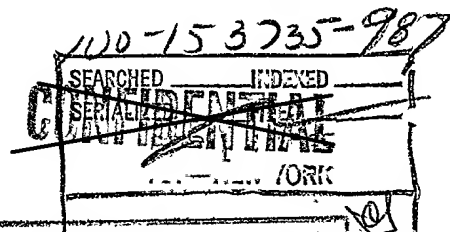
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The following information is noted with respect to [redacted]:

[redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) at Seattle, Washington, from 1943 until he appeared as a Government witness in the Smith Act trial at Seattle in 1953, has advised that on March 19, 1949, a meeting of the 12th District CP was held at Washington Hall, 14th and East Fir Street, Seattle, Washington. The informant said that at this meeting, HENRY P. HUFF, District Chairman of the CP, stated that recently there had been several difficulties of a political nature with the "legal staff." According to the informant, HUFF stated, "This is factionalism, and it is bad." [redacted] advised that HUFF said the County Board of the CP had a long meeting with [redacted] who "admitted his anti-Party activity and said that he had permitted himself to get completely off the track." [redacted] also stated that [redacted] had promised to correct his attitude.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to [REDACTED], HUFF further stated that a second meeting of the CP County Board was held with [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] had a complete change of attitude and admitted his failure to keep his pledges. The outcome of this second meeting was that [REDACTED] never thought he would find himself in a position where he was going to be expelled from the CP since the CP was his whole life. HUFF said [REDACTED] pleaded for an opportunity to continue, and stated that in the past, he did not think he had any obligation to the Party except as a lawyer. HUFF also stated it has been decided by the District that [REDACTED] must continue as an attorney for defendants in contempt cases, and any refusal to do so would mean expulsion from the Party.

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At hearings conducted by the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee (Canwell Committee) in 1948, the following witnesses testified that they knew [REDACTED] to be a member of the CP:

Mrs. ISABELLE HARRIS COSTIGAN, Box 95, Tranquility, Fresno County, California, a former admitted member of the CP, testified that she had attended closed Communist meetings with [REDACTED] in late January or early February, 1940.

Mrs. KATHRYN FOGG, 2764-14th Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Washington, an admitted former member of the CP from 1937 until the spring of 1939, testified that she attended closed meetings of the CP with [REDACTED] between the period of 1937 and 1939.

WARD F. WARREN, 905 Jefferson Street, Seattle, Washington, testified that he was a member of the CP in the early part of 1937 and was in good standing with the Party for at least one and one half to two years. He stated that he had attended closed meetings of the CP with [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] Seattle, Washington, a former admitted member of the CP, testified at these hearings that she belonged to the same unit of the CP as [REDACTED].

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper in Seattle, Washington, on July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that six attorneys are planning to go to Jackson, Mississippi, to help defend student civil rights workers arrested in that state.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The article indicated that CARL MAXEY, a Negro, SAMUEL FANCHER, and THOMAS LYNCH, of Spokane, Washington, would leave Tuesday, July 14, 1964, for an indefinite stay in the South and that Dr. DAVID DANIELSKI, of the University of Washington, JOHN CAUGHLAN, and JAMES E. WILSON, all of Seattle, Washington, will leave sometime in August. (It is noted that this office has previously reported that [redacted] 3505 East Olive, Seattle, Washington, would go to Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project (MSP). No [redacted] is listed in the 1964 R. L. Polk and Company Seattle City Directory or the 1964 Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Directory as an attorney.)

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SE T-1 has advised on numerous occasions that Attorney [redacted] of Spokane, Washington, attended and spoke at functions of the Free Press Discussion Club, Spokane, Washington, indicating that he had attended seventeen or more of these functions and had spoken at at least nine of them between May 23, 1954, and November 9, 1953.

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SE T-1 and SE T-2 have advised that Attorney [redacted] had spoken at four functions and attended seven functions of the Washington Pension Union and Idaho Pension Union between August 1, 1954, and August 25, 1957.

Both the Washington Pension Union and the Idaho Pension Union have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SE T-1 has advised that Attorney [redacted] donated \$50.00 to and spoke at a Civil Rights Congress meeting on August 29, 1954, at Spokane, Washington.

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The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SE T-3 advised on November 1, 1956, that [redacted] subscribed to the "People's World" (PW), which would expire in 1957, and on April 12, 1961, he advised [redacted] subscribed to the same newspaper for the year 1961. SE T-4 advised on January 28, 1960, that [redacted] was a subscriber to the PW; he

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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advised on April 16, 1964, that [] was a current PW subscriber and that the subscription would expire in 1965.

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The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

SE T-5 advised on February 13, 1962, that [] attended a PW meeting held in Seattle, Washington, on February 10, 1962.

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SE T-6 has advised in the past that [] son of [] was in 1961, a member of the University of Washington CP Club, Seattle, Washington.

On April 9, 1959, SE T-1 advised that although [] is not a CP member, he is friendly with many of the CP members in Spokane, Washington, and has sympathies toward their cause.

The Butte FBI Office advised on August 1, 1959, that [] born April 19, 1912, according to the records of the Kellogg, Idaho Police Department, was arrested on June 2, 1959, for driving while intoxicated after he had run into a ditch. [] from Spokane, Washington, posted a bond for trial on June 11, 1959; however, Sheriff LEWIS GARDNER, Wallaca, Idaho, said the case "was quietly disposed of."

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SE T-7 advised on September 14, 1959, that Attorney [] Spokane, Washington, also the owner of the Turf Cafe and Cocktail Lounge, Spokane, has been living with his office secretary, [], at [] Spokane, for quite some time. This source advised that [] was sending his [] out of town to get a divorce to avoid any local publicity. He stated also that [] closely associates with pimps and prostitutes, as well as the general criminal element and the "radical" element in Spokane, and represents them as their attorney and has little business other than from this element.

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On September 14, 1959, [] Captain, Detective Division, Spokane Police Department, advised that [] was well-known to the Spokane Police Department as a "shyster

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

lawyer" who represents the "radical" and criminal element in Spokane, Washington.

Records of the Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office contain only minor traffic citations for [redacted]. The Spokane Credit Bureau files show that [redacted], Spokane, Washington, is divorced from [redacted] and his present wife is [redacted]. Their record shows his credit is poor and that there are fifteen unpaid collection items and three paid collection items in his file.

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[redacted] SE T-1 advised on February 15, 1952, that Attorney [redacted], Spokane, Washington, was a speaker at the Washington Pension Union meeting on February 7, 1952.

On February 17, 1960, [redacted] Detective, Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane, Washington, advised that his office had received a number of complaints regarding Attorney [redacted]'s attempts to date his clients and other women in Spokane. [redacted] advised that in the recent past, he had an opportunity to arrest [redacted] for cohabiting with a Spokane woman, but the Prosecuting Attorney did not give Detective [redacted] authority to obtain a warrant.

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The Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office files contain only minor traffic violations concerning [redacted]. The Spokane Credit Bureau files indicate [redacted] also known as [redacted] born [redacted] an Attorney residing at [redacted] Spokane, Washington, [redacted] has a satisfactory credit rating with only one collection item.

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No record of [redacted] is contained in the files of the Seattle FBI Office and only minor traffic violations are contained in the files of the Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane, Washington. The Spokane Credit Bureau shows [redacted] Attorney, resides at [redacted] Spokane, that his wife is [redacted] and that he has one "unsatisfactory" credit account, the others being "slow" or "satisfactory."

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The PW, Northwest Edition of July 18, 1964, carried an article on Page 3, relating that three Spokane lawyers were scheduled to arrive in Mississippi on July 15th, "as the first

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

contingent of at least a half dozen Washington State members of the Bar who will participate as legal advisors to young people engaged in the education and registration campaign." Continuing, the article stated, in part, "Spokane members of the team are CARL MAXEY, THOMAS F. LYNCH, and SAM FANCHER.

"MAXEY, a Negro, is Chairman of the Washington State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

* * * * *

"Scheduled to leave in August from Seattle..... are JOHN CAUGHLAN and JAMES WILSON."

The PW, Northwest Edition issue of January 25, 1964, carried an article on Page 3, relating that five or six Washington State attorneys committed to go to Mississippi were participating under the auspices of the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS).

The PW, Northwest Edition issue of August 8, 1964, carried an article on page 4, column 3, captioned, "Attorneys Report on Mississippi." The article related that CARL MAXEY, SAMUEL W. FANCHER, and THOMAS F. LYNCH gave reports at a meeting held at the Unitarian Church in Spokane, Washington, on July 29 (1964) regarding their activities in Mississippi where they had aided in the voter registration drive.

The January 13, 1965 Seattle "Post Intelligencer," a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, contained an article indicating that CREDO, INC., an organization to raise funds for the support of civil rights activities in Mississippi, has been formed in Seattle by a group of attorneys and businessmen. The article indicated that JAMES B. WILSON was the President. The article indicated that the initials in CREDO stood for Civil Rights Education and Defense Organization.

The "Seattle Times," a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, also on January 13, 1965, contained an article concerning CREDO, INC. This article reported DAVE HOOD, Attorney, was a member of CREDO and had given volunteer legal services in Mississippi.

The files of the Seattle Police Department and the King County Sheriff's Office, checked February 8, 1965, contained no record of [] previously mentioned as being a member of

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CREDO who had served in Mississippi. The files of the Seattle Credit Bureau, checked the same date, show that [redacted], resides at [redacted] [redacted], Seattle, and is an attorney with the law firm of McDONALD, HOAGUE and BAYLESS. Its files also show that he received his L.L.B. degree from Harvard in June, 1963, and that he is approximately 28 - 29 years of age.

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The following information concerning [redacted] [redacted] was developed by this office in June, 1964:

On June 17, 1965, [redacted] and [redacted] of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, advised the Memphis FBI Office that among attorneys who would be in the South serving on behalf of the committee was one [redacted], Seattle, Washington, who would be in the South during the period August 15 to August 30, 1964.

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[redacted] Seattle, Washington, according to records of the Seattle Police Department checked June 29, 1964, is [redacted] Attorney. He has been arrested by the Seattle Police Department on October 13, 1954, October 7, 1961, and February 15, 1963, on drunk charges. The first and last charges were dropped; however, on November 28, 1961, he was fined \$75.00 on the October 7, 1961 drunk charge.

Arrest report on the above October 7, 1961 charge indicates that [redacted] and another individual were arrested in an automobile being driven in the City of Seattle. The report notes that [redacted] was "combative and cocky" and had to be held to prevent his walking away and handcuffed to protect himself from injuries to himself. [redacted] also slapped one of the officers and used considerable profanity toward them.

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In connection with the February 15, 1963 arrest, the arrest report indicates that [redacted] was drunk in a bar at 2030 East Madison Street, Seattle, Washington, and had created a disturbance after having been refused a drink due to his intoxicated condition. The report also notes that [redacted] was creating a disturbance by trying to pick up the Negro males in the premises by telling them "how cute they were, etc." The report also notes that [redacted] had to be forcibly subdued because he resisted arrest.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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The records indicate [] Attorney, is a white male, born [] in Visalia, California, is 6'2" in height, weighs 180 pounds, has brown hair, and blue eyes. His [] s name is [].

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Records of the Seattle Credit Bureau, Seattle, Washington, checked June 29, 1964, show that [] an attorney, had his credit canceled in 1960 by two oil companies for failure to pay his bills. It is also noted that there is a \$50.00 collection item placed in 1960 against [] s account by the EDWARDS CLINIC and in April, 1961, the United States Government (Internal Revenue Service) filed a lien against him for \$567.00. The record further shows that [] in addition to his employment as an attorney, was the Assistant General Counsel for the University of Washington in March, 1964, and that his wife in December, 1963, was a legal clerk for Washington Supreme Court Justice HUGO ROSELLINI.

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[] according to the files of the Seattle FBI Office, was formerly a Democratic candidate for Congress (in 1956) and also formerly held the position of the Washington State Assistant Attorney General.

SE T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 5, 1957, that [] spoke against the Walter McCarran Act at a May 17, 1957 meeting of the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (WCPFB) held at Humanist Hall, 6th and University, Seattle, Washington.

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SE T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 8, 1961, that [] spoke at the meeting of the Washington Cultural Cooperative (WCC) held January 29, 1961, at the Vance Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

SE T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 18, 1962, that [] spoke at a meeting of the University of Washington Young Socialists, an officially recognized group on the campus of the University of Washington, held April 12, 1962, at the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The other speaker at that meeting was [] of Berkeley, California, an official spokesman for the Socialist Party.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On January 15, 1965, SE T-11 furnished a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) booklet, captioned, "Project Mississippi." The booklet states, "Two years ago, the guild set up a committee, now known as the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS) whose announced purposed was 'to help fill the need created by the refusal of practically the entire bar in the South to provide effective legal representation to Negroes and their white supporters in the effort to achieve their constitutional rights.'"

The above booklet contains the following tabulation of lawyers participating in the CLAS summer project under the caption, "The National Lawyers Guild Operation in Mississippi: Summer, 1964:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Assignment Station</u>	<u>Week Of</u>
[REDACTED]	Seattle	Hattiesburg	August 24th
[REDACTED]	Spokane	Meridian	July 13th
[REDACTED]	Seattle	Meridian	August 24th
[REDACTED]	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th
[REDACTED]	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th

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No information has come to the attention of the Seattle Office to indicate that [REDACTED] noted above, actually went to Mississippi to participate there in the summer project.

Subsequent to the letter of December 11, 1964, described in the December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times," noted above, there has been no further activity reported on the part of the trip of the attorneys from Seattle and Spokane, Washington, with regard to investigation of voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama.

Characterizations of the National Lawyers Guild, Free Press Discussion Club, Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Washington Cultural Cooperative are attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIXFREE PRESS DISCUSSION CLUB

A source advised on December 1, 1953, that the Free Press Discussion Club (FPDC), Spokane, Washington, was initiated by action of the Spokane Local of the Washington Pension Union as a forum to commence meetings on December 6, 1953. Officers selected by the FPDC, according to later reports by the same informant, have been predominantly members of the Communist Party, USA. On February 16, 1955, source stated that the purpose of the FPDC is to raise funds for the "Daily People's World" and the "National Guardian" through a program of dinners, socials, and other activities, and although some of the participants are non-Communists, nevertheless the FPDC undoubtedly would cease its existence but for the support of Communist Party members.

The Washington Pension Union has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily People's World", now known as the "People's World" was described by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as the "west coast mouth-piece of the Communist Party". The 1949 report of the same Committee cited the "National Guardian" as a publication which, from its inception, was notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and contents.

On January 11, 1960, the same source furnished a copy of new bylaws adopted October 18, 1959, which included the following preamble: "To further the study of social, political, economic, and scientific problems of today and contribute to a sustaining fund for the Northwest edition of the 'People's World' we progressive-minded citizens of Spokane and vicinity hereby organize under the name of Free Press Discussion Club...."

A second source in April, 1964, advised that a regular meeting of the FPDC was held at Spokane on April 5, 1964.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"The Lamp", official organ of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), in its August, 1949, issue reported that the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (NWCPFB) was established at Seattle, Washington in July, 1949 as a part of the ACPFB.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mrs. BARBARA HARTLE, admitted member and officer of the Communist Party in Washington State during the period 1934 to 1954, testified on December 13, 1956, that the NWCPFB, in 1954, changed its name and became the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (WCPFB); that the NWCPFB, the WCPFB, and ACPFB were parts of the same organization; that the WCPFB was controlled lock, stock and barrel by the Communist conspiracy; and that WCPFB officers MARION KINNEY, Executive Secretary; [redacted] and [redacted] Recording Secretary, were each known to her as a "Communist."

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A mimeographed letter disseminated in November, 1956, with the return address of the WCPFB, stated that, "The Committee is an unaffiliated non-partisan body devoted to the preservation of democratic rights of all foreign born residents of the United States. Its program is to arouse widespread and unceasing public protest against the application of the hundreds of unfair and inhumane provisions of the Walter McCarran law...We work to effect repeal of the law and to secure enactment of a humane democratic immigration code. We help provide legal defense and public support of any foreign-born person requesting our assistance.

In March, 1964, a leaflet was distributed in the vicinity of Seattle, announcing an international dinner and program to be sponsored by the WCPFB on April 25, 1964, at Washington Hall, Seattle.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WASHINGTON CULTURAL COOPERATIVE (WCC), Aka
Washington Cultural Co-op Association

On February 23, 1960, a source reported that the Communist Party (CP), Northwest District Committee, at a meeting in January, 1960, decided to prepare for opening a cooperative bookstore and directed the CP State Board to set up a Party committee for this purpose.

The above source also reported that at a state-wide CP conference held on August 27, 1960, CP [] reported on the WCC. [] announced that the committee was determined to have the bookstore opened by the earliest possible date, probably October 15 (1960). He urged support of the WCC.

A second source in February and March, 1960, advised that a committee of CP members during those months commenced organization of the WCC with authorized capital of \$2,000.00 which was to sell shares and make other plans for operation for a bookstore selling "progressive" literature at Seattle. In May and June, 1960, this source reported that [] on May 18, 1960 stated the CP District Literature Commission would concern itself with the bookstore and other types of literature to be sold. On May 31, 1960, [] suggested October 1, 1960 as the tentative opening date of the bookstore.

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The second source advised on November 2, 1960, that the principal aim of the WCC is to establish a bookstore in the Seattle area, inasmuch as this need has long been recognized by the Washington State CP due to difficulties encountered in maintaining a Party literature apparatus, and they desire to have available public facilities to attract supporters and sympathizers. This source stated that the WCC had obtained a location for its bookstore at 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, and that operations commenced at that location on November 5, 1960.

A third source advised on April 24, 1964, that the WCC held a meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 5, 1964 at "Co-op Books", the bookstore of the WCC, 710 Stewart Street, Seattle.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
February 12, 1965

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned
 as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 2/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)
SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYairtel to BU, 2/3/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine (9) copies
and to the designated offices one (1) copy of a LHM setting
forth information concerning attorneys in the Seattle Division
noted in reairtel.

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

SE T-1 is [REDACTED] b6
SE T-2 is [REDACTED] b7C
SE T-3 is [REDACTED] b7D
San Francisco, California
(by request)

- 4 - Bureau (AM)(REG)(Enc. 9)
(1 - 100-7321)(NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
- 1 - Jackson (AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
- 1 - New Orleans (AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)(AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
- 7 - Seattle
(1 - 100-27267)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-348)(MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
(1 - 100-22269)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-25218)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-19057)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-960)([REDACTED])
(1 - 100-0-43444)([REDACTED])

FGC:irg
(14)

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SE 100-27267

SE T-4 is [redacted]
SE T-5 is [redacted]
SE T-6 is [redacted]
SE T-7 is [redacted]
SE T-8 is [redacted]
SE T-9 is [redacted]

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Seattle, Washington
Former [redacted] (by request);

SE T-10 is [redacted]
Seattle, Washington
(Panel Source)(by request);

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SE T-11 is [redacted]
[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan (by request).

Enclosed LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-11 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the national security.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 12, 1965

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On February 5, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, related that it was recently learned that [redacted] a Communist Party (CP) member and a member of the National Staff of the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE), assigned to Chicago as head of the CORE Task Force, had been recently fired by the National CORE Office on a charge of insubordination. In speculating as to the reason for the dismissal, Tournour recalled that he had led a fight in St. Louis within the CORE ranks on the question of the right of the CP to participate in CORE. Tournour defended the right of the CP to participate and he felt this could have predicated his dismissal.

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[redacted] reported that he had attended a CORE meeting in Detroit, where he was forewarned that the National Office intended to fire him. Following this meeting, [redacted] discussed the matter with the CP of Illinois leadership and they agreed that if this problem should arise, their strategy would be to avoid any split in CORE if possible; at the same time, they agreed that their strategy would include a fight on the need to make a strong drive for an active CORE program.

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Subsequently, a small emergency meeting of the National Steering Committee of CORE was held in New York with Tournour in

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-989

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 17 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attendance. A group of the national leaders indicated a great deal of dissatisfaction in the CORE organization because of a weakness in the national leadership resulting in their failure to give leadership to specific Negro struggles.

[] therefore, felt appropriate to raise the question of the need for a more active program, at this meeting. According to [] very weak discussions concerning the CORE program took place at this national meeting.

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Following the meeting [] was called in by some national staff members and asked to resign. He refused to resign and returned to Chicago; however, following his return to Chicago the National CORE Office sent leaders to all Midwest Chapters of CORE, stating that [] had been fired. Following this step, [] called a Midwest Regional Meeting of CORE Chapters during the weekend of January 23-24, 1965, wherein about 60 delegates attended.

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At this meeting [] discussed the CORE Community Program and also related that he had been fired as a staff member. According to [], the delegates decided not to accept his being fired by the National Office; but rather than cause a split in CORE, the regional representatives decided to establish themselves as a permanent regional group and as such they agreed to hire [] as a staff worker and have each chapter chip in toward paying his salary.

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The source presumed that [] will continue his work as head of the CORE Task Force in Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 2/12/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of
a LHM regarding Communist influence in CORE.

A copy of this airtel and LHM is being designated
for the Bureau, Communist Party (CP), USA Counterintelligence
Program file in light of the counterintelligence action taken
concerning [REDACTED] (See Chicago letter to
Bureau, 2/2/65, captioned, "CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
PROGRAM".)

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Appropriate information copies of this communication
are being designated for Detroit and New York in view of their
interest in this matter.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-3-104-9 (CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
- 2 - Detroit (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CORE)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CORE)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM) 100-151548
- 3 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-32864 (CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
 - 1 - 100-11329 (CORE)

RLN:dll
(11) *indicate pages 1-11 LHM*

100-153735-990

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Director

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 100-41324

This LHM is classified confidential because the information was obtained from [] a current valuable source, who had received the information directly from [] [] Disclosure of this information could compromise the source and have an adverse effect on the nation's security.

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Chicago will keep the Bureau apprised of any additional pertinent developments in this matter.

*LHM classified "Secret"; see Chicago airtel to
Bureau, 2/24/65 (cc to NY). JES*

Transfer Sheet

File 100 153735 Date 4/23
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending

☐ Closed

Serial No.

Description of Serial

Date Charged

991 Cincinnati sept 2/15/64
transferred to 100-153735
Sub #12 per S. A. Denton
#42

2

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Date charged

Employee

Location



~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-26-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 16, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 12, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that [redacted] (a confidante of Bayard Rustin), and Bayard Rustin were in contact on that date. Rustin, according to the source, told about a recent conference that he, Martin Luther King and others attended in Washington, D.C.

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It is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on February 8, 1965, that King and his advisors would meet with the Vice President, Congressional leader and the Attorney General on February 9, 1965. The meeting concerned events in Selma, Alabama.

In remarking about the conference, Rustin said he wrote all of King's material while in Washington, as well as "keep everyone in line".

Rustin said [redacted] (phonetic) ([redacted]) of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) was in on everything, but was ignored by everyone.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-992

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

According to Rustin, he got some of the civil rights leaders who were at the conference to promulgate five basic principles which King should enunciate (during the conference).

In continuing his remarks as to what transpired during the conference, Rustin said that following the conference, he (Rustin) was stopped by Mr. Humphrey (Vice President) and complimented for his "great contribution to the conference". In addition, according to Rustin, Mr. Humphrey told him that he could contact him at any time and went so far as to introduce his assistant as the man he should contact about an appointment. Humphrey, Rustin said, told him that, "I think you are a valuable person in our country and we must keep in touch".

On February 13, 1965, the same confidential source advised that Harry Wachtel was in touch with Bayard Rustin on that date, and made an appointment to meet Rustin on Thursday, February 18, 1965, at 4:00 PM, at his office. However, the source was unable to advise as to what their appointment would concern.

Wachtel told Rustin that King would speak in New York City on March 2, 1965, and wanted them (Wachtel and Rustin) to schedule a meeting of the "Research Committee" for March 1, 2 or 3, 1965. Rustin said he was agreeable to these dates. Wachtel said he would try to finalize these plans, and said he would let Rustin know as soon as they were definite.

With regard to the "Research Committee", it is noted that the same source has advised that this denotes a meeting of King and his advisors.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 14, 1965, that Martin Luther King was in contact with [] on that date. Among the matters considered was a request by King that [] write two speeches for him. The speeches are to be presented by King before two Jewish groups. These speeches, King said, were necessary because he had learned from some of his rabbi friends, that Negro-Jewish relations were deteriorating. Those deteriorations, King said, were due partially to the anti-Semitic comments of MALCOLM X, and because

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

other Negro leaders had failed to come to the defense of the Jews. King said the speeches which [] would write did not necessarily have to be in point because his (King's) presence (before the Jewish groups) should mean something.

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The first speech scheduled by King will be on March 4, 1965, in New York City, before 3,000-4,000 Jewish women, comprising the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal for the purpose of receiving the Eleanor Roosevelt Award; the second speech is scheduled for the annual convention of the American Jewish Committee at the New York Hilton Hotel on May 20, 1965.

[] told King that he thought a satisfactory resolution was made by the President of the United States of America (with regard to the Selma, Alabama strife). King replied that he was equally pleased with the President's resolve.

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[] told King that he had matters he would like to discuss with him in the future. King said he would be in Alabama on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (February 15, 16, 17, 1965), and would be away with his wife getting some rest on Thursday through Sunday (February 18, through 20, 1965). King said the possibility existed that they could meet on Tuesday or Wednesday, but made no definite plans.

King, in revealing his plans for the immediate future, said he would be in California on February 25-27, 1965, to attend a big fund raising project. He said he would probably preach there on Sunday, February 28, 1965. The affair, according to King, will include a showing of "The Greatest Story Ever Told", and he said it would "scare the house of about \$28,000". In addition, there are two or three wealthy people trying to get 50 couples to give \$1,000 and have 26 commitments already. King said they (Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) needed the money desperately.

During their conference, King and [] considered what King termed as "animosity" existing in Alabama by SNCC against the SCLC and him (King). He said the same situation

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

prevailed in Albany, Georgia. SNCC, King remarked, had told the press that "they" laid the groundwork for a sit-in and then he (King) dropped in for the publicity, and that his going to jail was a grandstand play. John Lewis (Chairman of the SNCC), has been in jail thirty seven times but has received little attention, King said SNCC reported. Furthermore, SNCC reported that they labored in the field and their staff worked very hard, then he (King) dropped in to raise funds, King remarked.

King said that Harry (Harry Wachtel) contacted him about a spread in the Long Island paper ("Newsday") in which the reporter related the differences between SNCC and him and attacked his integrity.

In an effort to resolve the differences between SNCC and him, King said he would like for Harry Belafonte (noted singer) to solicit the cooperation of SNCC as he was a supporter of theirs and they would listen to him.

King said he had never gone to the news media to say that SNCC was irresponsible or irrational as "he thought most of them were", and said they had no sense of political timing. Instead of keeping their bitterness in the inner circle, SNCC goes to the press, King remarked.

[] said that he would call Harry Wachtel to determine what the true picture was, and then contact Harry Belafonte because he had a great affection for King. Furthermore, [] added that Belafonte always defended the character of King even if it meant putting SNCC down.

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[] said the number one complaint of SNCC was that leaders (civil rights leaders) did not go to the people for decisions but instead, made them without consulting their people. Robert Moses (of SNCC), [] remarked, was the chief proponent of that theory.

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King, in attempting to answer the foregoing, said he did not vote for President Johnson to ask him to go on television and ask everyone to send a telegram advising what to do in Viet Nam; that he had enough faith in his capabilities to trust him to make great decisions.

- 4 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[] remarked that jealousies and differences were inevitable but that all groups should form a coalition and work together. King replied that SNCC wanted to work with the SCLC in Alabama, but with the bitterness now existing, he did not desire to do so. He said that possibly sometime the leaders of SNCC, Harry Belafonte and he could get together and discuss their differences as they had in Albany, Georgia.

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Among other matters discussed by King and [] was a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said already had \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund raising project to earn more. King said there was a pressing need of money in the SCLC.

[] said the advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" (advertisement soliciting funds, February 5, 1965, on behalf of the SCLC) cost \$2,000. King said his office had already received \$12,000 this week (week of February 6-13, 1965), as a consequence of the advertisement.

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Their conference ended on the note that efforts would be made to encourage the New Rochelle group to increase the \$5,000 as much as possible.

- 5 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964.

- 7 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

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On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that [redacted] was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL.

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Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that [redacted] attended a lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) on July 8, 1960.

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A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto.

- 8 -

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's [redacted], it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[] is the []
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
[], New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

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The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 10 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Malcolm X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Inc.

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., is attached.

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to [redacted] Secretary at Communist Party (CP) Headquarters, New York, before Harry Belafonte came into prominence, he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL).

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The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

- 23 -

100-100

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," b6 b7C had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1953, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

F B I

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; copies are furnished for the Atlanta Office.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum were: NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*.

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the source who furnished the characterization are:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-~~106670~~ (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-133062) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York (100-111604) (HARRY BELAFONTE)
1 - New York (105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
① - New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JMK:gmd
(16)

100-153735-993

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

SEARCHED	Per	INDEXED
SERIALIZED		FILED
42 FEB 18 1965		
FBI - NEW YORK		

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

NY 100-153735

BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Former
Former

HARRY WACHTEL

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. NY 1190-S*

MALCOLM X

HARRY BELAFONTE

NY 694-S*

~~"Secret"~~ This letterhead memorandum has been classified because it contains information from NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 29, 1965

New York file 100-108739

[REDACTED]
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to previous communications submitted concerning above individual. b6 b7C

On January 7, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Washington, D. C., furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI at Washington, D. C.:

[REDACTED] stated that he is a member of a church group affiliated with Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. A friend recently advised him the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) obtained permission from this church to use church facilities to feed and accommodate members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, who were in Washington, D.C., in connection with a demonstration to be held at the opening of Congress, January 4, 1965. [REDACTED] was asked to help out in the kitchen work, which he consented to do. b6 b7C

[REDACTED] stated that while he was working at Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church on January 5, 1965, he was approached in the kitchen by a white male who identified himself as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] described [REDACTED] as 50 years old, 5'5", 135-140 pounds, mixed grey hair, heavy eyelashes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-153735-994

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[]

[] told [] he had just arrived from New York by train. He did not clearly state his purpose there but claimed to be active in the civil rights movement. He did not state whether he was member of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party or SNCC. In []'s opinion [] merely invited himself to the church, mingled with the group, and helped with the work as if he were affiliated with the people there. [] engaged [] in conversation whereupon he advised he was from New York where he was active in civil rights movements. He claimed to be a Russian Jew. He stated he participated in the Harlem Riots. He claimed to be a member of group known as the "River Rats." He also claimed to have been involved in an attempted roadblock of main highways by civil rights workers during the opening of the Worlds Fair. [] did not question him specifically about any of these activities and obtained no other details regarding []'s actual involvement. [] also claimed to be active in union affairs in New York.

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In []'s opinion, [] is a civil rights agitator. He explained this by stating [] has stated that the present Government should be overthrown and that the only way to obtain a complete democracy is to overthrow the present Government, let the Negroes vote, obtain the help of Jews and Puerto Ricans, and take over the present Government. Again, [] did not question [] about his statements and, therefore, did not determine what [] was referring to when he referred to "present Government," nor did he determine whether [] was referring to the present form of Government. He noted that most of []'s statements were general in nature. He also gained the impression that [] seemed to deliberately stress nonviolence in his statements.

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[] further stated that as far as he could determine, [] intended to return to New York City on January 7, 1965.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
The following is a physical description of [redacted]
[redacted], FBI Number 2936443, as contained in the records of
the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police
Department Number E9954:

Name	[redacted]
Also known as	[redacted]
	[redacted]
	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Brooklyn, New York
Height	5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Weight	140 to 150 pounds
Hair	Black and greying
Eyes	Brown
Eyebrows	Black and bushy
Build	Medium
Occupation	Banquet waiter, waiter, labor organizer
Scars and Marks	8 inch scar center of stomach, appendectomy scar

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"The New York Times" issue of September 6, 1963, Late City Edition, page 1, contains an article captioned, "Pickets Chain Themselves to Cranes", and stated that four pickets demonstrating for more job opportunities for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the construction trades chained themselves to the booms of two 180 foot cranes 60 feet above the ground at the site of a Queens housing project yesterday morning. The pickets halted for three and a half hours much of the work on the Rochdale Village development at 134th Street and New York Boulevard, in Jamaica. The article listed the names of these individuals, who were arrested and charged with trespassing, resisting arrest and interfering with the use of equipment. Alexander Passikoff, 51, a waiter of 81-04 Rockaway Beach Boulevard was named as one of these individuals.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

Records of the Identification Division, FBI, reflect that [redacted] has a long arrest record beginning in May, 1938.

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[redacted] Irvington, New Jersey, picked up a hitchhiker named [redacted] New York, New York, on August 24, 1950. During conversation, [redacted] said he had recently been thrown out of the Communist Party (CP) and then tried to enlist [redacted] into the CP, at which point [redacted] said he "threw him out of the car."

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On February 22, 1955, the New York City Police Department answering a call to proceed to 81-04 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, in Queens, New York, were told by Mrs. [redacted] that her [redacted] was an active Communist.

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Records of Queens County Board of Elections, reviewed April 17, 1964, reflect [redacted] indicated a preference for the CP in 1933 and 1934.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 11, 1960, that [redacted] was receiving psychiatric treatments as early as 1939 at Creedmoor State Hospital, Long Island, New York, and as late as February 3, 1960, at the New York Regional Office, Veterans Administration, and also was receiving treatments at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Los Angeles, California, in August and September, 1946.

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- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 1/29/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-484)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1335) RUC

SUBJECT: REPORT OF POSSIBLE RACIAL
RALLY, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1/4/65
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: WFO)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau, dated 1/8/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM pertaining to [redacted] based on information set forth in referenced WFO airtel and information obtained from NYO files.

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[redacted] Also enclosed for WFO are 2 photographs of [redacted]
[redacted], who was expected to return to NYC, on 1/7/65.

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b7C

Confidential source referred to in attached LHM is Dr. [redacted] Chief of Mental Hygiene Treatment Section, Veterans Administration, 252 7th Ave., NYC, who requested that his identity be concealed since he was furnishing medical information.

- 5 - Bureau (157-) (Encls. 8) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-404760) [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Washington Field (157-484) (Encls. 3) (RM)
- 2 - Jacksonville (157-) (MFDP) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-108739) [redacted] (#42)
- 1 - New York (157-1247) (MFDP) (#42)
- 1 - New York (157-1335)

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b7C

VJA:jmw
(14)

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JAN 29 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
SEARCHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 157-1335

LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identity of this source. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by this source might impair his future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest of the country.

Information concerning [] as well as copies of report prepared by NYO concerning him have previously been furnished to Secret Service, NYC. It is suggested that copy of attached LHM be furnished to Secret Service, Washington, D.C. Copy is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, NYC.

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b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, BUFFALO (100-16691) DATE: 2/16/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-137309)

SUBJECT: WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP
(OO:NY)

2 - Buffalo (RM)
(1 - 100-) (YAWF)
1 - () (INV) (44)
1 - New York (100-154363) (44)
1 - New York (100-154300) (44)
1 - New York (100-124894) (44)
1 - New York (100-153724) (44)
1 - New York (100-111391) (44)
1 - New York (100-154024) (44)
1 - New York (100-153109) (44)
1 - New York (100-120540) (LNU) (44)
1 - New York (100-115688) (LNU) (44)
1 - New York (100-152937) (44)
1 - New York (100-154225) (CWA) (44)
1 - New York (100-128388) (47)
1 - New York (100-126713) (COMINFIL, LOCAL 1199) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1 - New York (100-154065) (31)
1 - New York (100-154128) (44)
1 - New York (105-39139) (MPI) (44)
1 - New York (100-148916) (YAWF) (44)
1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL MATTERS-INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY
IMPROVEMENT ASSN.) (42)
1 - New York (100-151955) (44)
1 - New York (100-110398) (44)
1 - New York (100-69367) (44)
1 - New York (100-150665) (44) 100-153735-996

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b7C

Copies Continued

1 - New York 100-137309

ALB:bca
(52)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 16 1965
FBI - BUFFALO

Deaton

NY 100-137309

1-New York (100-150166) [REDACTED] (44)
1-New York (100-150168) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-150700) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-124492) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-50937) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-144436) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149645) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149317) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149315) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-151826) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-136294) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-144135) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149399) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-113896) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-132360) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-133814) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-138503) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-150888) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149316) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-151647) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-149749) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-129184) [REDACTED] (44)
1 - New York (100-146094) [REDACTED] (44)

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NY 100-137309

Identity of Source

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal)

Description of info

NY WWP Branch meeting, 1/22/65

Date received

1/27/65

b7D

Received by

SA A. LEWIS BARNETT (written)

Original location

[redacted]

A copy of informant's written report follows:

NY 100-137309

[redacted] "we tied up the elevators at the Welfare recipient supporting demonstration of the Welfare workers the other day. We had to give up because I have two bonds on my head and we cannot afford another one. Yet we got to see the Welfare Commissioner whom we managed to trip on his story that he was not able to do anything for us since he does not set the pattern of help to be distributed. We tripped him when we proved to him that we knew the exact structure of the Welfare department. He cowed down and try as he could he could not convince us with his -- your complaints have been included in many of my speeches --. We let him know we weren't buying that. We are organizing a dinner on behalf of the welfare recipients ... everyone is down on them, constantly ridiculing them..., now we are going to give them something that will elevate them., we will be selling the tickets for this affair soon out of our 125th St. Office.

b6
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We are also going to put a big banner sign in front of the building on a visible place offering counselling to welfare recipients. Its unfortunate what happened at PLM's office., I don't condone it..., but it goes to show how little they know about the black problem. I myself have heard their uncle toms, and I never will forget the cannibal remarks made by some of them at an affair which when ended, MALCOLM asked for a guard to accompany this elderly Muslim religious leader and teacher..., one of them remarked out loud -- Why the guard, we are not going to eat him?"

[redacted] reported, "Bronxville Hospital strike has many sympathizers in town, we get somewhat confused because they send us food such as rum cake, excellent can goods, and items we never even heard of before but at least they tried to feed us, they seem to sense the ready brutality of the police there, many have been arrested but the strikers are holding out."

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NY 100-137309

[]'s resume had to do with, "ROBERT MOSES was always getting away with telling people of, he did it to councilmen, senators, governors, and many others, but lately he made one mistake, he told the chairman of the bank putting up the dough off by telling him to go to hell. He did this after the fair was proved to be losing money. MOSES though, made sure he took out his 100 thousand out before incorporating.., that was OK, but when [] was told off, that was something else. MOSES is in trouble, it proves this voters government or anything else in authority, has no real power, since [] with his 12 billion is the real power behind the scene."

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Memo:

(phonetic) []'s sister getting married, [] here. Sat. 1/23, Independentista celebration at MPI, 9:00 p.m. YAWAF invited by Union to participate Saturday PM with strikers at Bronxville hospital in Westchester..., they must go so as union participants, not as a separate group.

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[] and []'s Renault at the first Flying A garage right off the West Side Drive and 158th St., getting ready to trade it in.

"It is possible a place has been located to start our magazine's office, 25th St., off Broadway, on the 12th floor. [] will set it off with paint, etc. [] and [] are going to do the layout work right here at WWP headquarters, mailing and so forth, will be done from here. [] is in charge of obtaining equipment. We want a professional looking magazine even though it will be set up by us. We have ample devoted personnel, and should have no trouble coming up with something first class." []

b6
b7C

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

043-16-83475-1 GPO.

File 100-153733-9974998 Date 5/3/78

Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending

☒ Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,

titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.

BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To

From

Initials of
Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 149194 Date 6/20/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☒ Pending

☒ Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1150

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/17/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

Re Bureau letter to New York, 1/18/65.

NYO has not developed any information concerning
BAYARD RUSTIN's 500 word speech on "World Peace".

- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(3)

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SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

100-153735-1000

Handwritten signature/initials



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Bu 100-3-69 New York, New York
February 19, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN
IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE
SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~
~~EXTENDED BY SP-4 on 10-16-80~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~
~~FCIM, 11-2.4.2 2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION 2-19-85~~

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

(U) There follows a summary of a meeting of the
National Board of the Communist Party, United States of
America (CPUSA) held February 13-15, 1965, at the
Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street at Eighth Avenue, New York,
New York, as reported by a confidential source, who was
in a position to furnish reliable information on each
date. ~~X~~

First Day's Session
February 13, 1965 ~~X~~

(U) Henry Winston was designated Chairman of this
session which began at 10:10 a.m. Mortimer Daniel Rubin
read the agenda as February 13 - the fight for the Party;
February 14 - Viet Nam and February 15 - Steel Union
Developments ~~X~~

Gus Hall stated he would first comment briefly
on the main report to be delivered by Rubin. Hall
reported the Secretariat of the Party has necessarily
been studying the Party because of new opportunities

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it
and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency (u) 100-153735-1001

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~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~

~~downgrading and~~

~~declassification~~

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

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(U)

presently existing in the country. Henry Winston took the initiative of the study six or seven months ago. Danny Rubin, Jack Stachel and Helen Winter are also to be thanked for their contributions. The main report is an assessment of the problems that need to be resolved and it brings a new level of understanding of the importance of the struggle for the Party and its relationship to the masses. ✕

(U)

The Party must further develop its long range strategic concepts and relate tactical positions to long range concepts. The Party must master the art of speaking in the language of the people. More emphasis must be placed on mass struggles and the tactics of the Party must be better explained, better timed and more flexible. ✕

(U)

Up to November 3, 1964, the main tactical emphasis was the defeat of the ultra-right and now the emphasis has shifted to exerting mass pressure to change the course of the administration. Some comrades had this tactical emphasis in reverse, saying "we" should have attacked the administration before the election and that there was no great electoral mandate or contribution from labor. The task of the Party is to articulate what is in the minds of the masses and the Party must have patience in discussing tactical approaches and methods. ✕

Hall continued the Party does not write enough about class struggle questions and socialism. The Party takes for granted that everybody knows its strategic policy. Strategy and tactics are especially important to the Party and mistakes have been made in this field in the past.

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
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Internal Security - C

(U)

For example, in the civil rights struggle, the Party condemned racism as evil, but did not relate it to capitalism. The Party did not sufficiently explain the daily economics of exploitation with regard to taxes, profits and prices. The Party should have reacted sharply to the Johnson Administration's policy on the longshore strike. It was a strike-breaking policy. ~~X~~

(U)

The concept of unity of strategy and tactics must be explained to the young comrades. The ruling class fear the Communist Party more than any other group because of its strategy and tactics. The Party must project and react to the new power structure in the South, what that change means to unions, what it means to the ultra-right and to the role of the working class. ~~X~~

(U)

Hall stated the Party must be the leader of mass movements and the opportunity exists to develop grass root movements. The Party must start with the idea that capitalism is evil and struggle and mass activity is necessary. ~~X~~

(U)

Hall concluded by stating there is a possibility of having a national convention of the Party for the last week of December, 1965, subject to a study of the legal aspects of the situation. Hall urged that committees be called up, now, in preparation for the convention. ~~X~~

(U)

At the conclusion of Hall's remarks, Mortimer Daniel Rubin delivered the main report. ~~X~~

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Re: Communist Party, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

- (U) Rubin reported the Party must be re-gearred with growth as the result. The Party needs to be rebuilt in membership, financial support and in its literature field. Important relationships have been made by the Party in the field of civil rights and with labor. There is a continued growth of public speaking engagements, mass meetings and more dialogue. The upward trend of the Party has been weak. Dues payments by Party members have been irregular. Many people work closely with the Party, but do not pay dues and are not considered members. The role of the Party is to know the needs of the worker. The Party must point the way forward at every stage of the struggle and to initiate the struggle for specific needs. ~~X~~
- (U) Rubin discussed the inadequacy of a mythical Party club noting that it did not have sufficient contact with the Party leaders, was not familiar with discussions of the National Board, could not discuss experiences in trade union work because there was no Party publication in which to publish their experiences and that the mythical club had no education or literature director. ~~X~~
- (U) Rubin continued, the Trade Union Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, for industrial concentration in the Mid-West in building left forms and building shops and industrial clubs. The Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, as to left forms and initiatives in the language of the civil rights movement. ~~X~~
- The Party must break through in Negro communities. Priority must be given to building Negro cadre and working with Negro youth. This summer the Party must make a gigantic effort in education. Expenses must be given to

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
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Internal Security - C

- (U) certain youth to spend time in concentration areas and there will be traveling teachers. Every youth leader in the country must be involved. Attention must be given to recruiting and attention must be given to merging youth from newly left backgrounds into the Party. Also, the youth must be integrated into the Party. ~~X~~
- (U) The Party must fight for legality and this includes the court fight and the fight against economic pressure. Problems are created by comrades in mass movements by not being able to show their Party membership. Broad united front action must be taken and the Party must explore the status as to the ballot. A left electoral coalition must be formed. ~~X~~
- (U) "The Assembly of the Accused" is going to meet in Washington and that same week end in New York, there will be activity around the McCarran Act. ~~X~~
- (U) A convention should be held in December, 1965, and the Party should operate publicly. The greater legality the Party attains, the easier it will be to overcome the separation between Party work and mass work. The one-sided conception of the role of Communists must be broken down. There must be an expansion of Party democracy and the vitality of Party life must be expanded and this can be helped by convention preparations and more draft resolutions. Rubin suggested that the National Board, at its next meeting, discuss developments in the trade union movement. ~~X~~

Rubin concluded with the following proposals:

1. A summer youth project - the Secretariat should establish a youth committee to work on it.
2. "The Assembly of the Accused" - Arnold Johnson, Dorothy Healey and others

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Organization
Internal Security - C

(U)

will work on the McCarran Act. 3. The convention in 1965.
4. Establishing a committee to work on the left electoral coalition. 5. The Trade Union Commission and the "Org" Commission should concentrate on left forms and draw up something by April first. 6. The Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program for the Negro field by April 1st. 7. The "Org - Ed" Commission has the responsibility for establishing "Party Affairs" as the organ of the Party. 8. A discussion by "Org - Ed" on club functions. ~~X~~

(U)

At the conclusion of the report, Claude Lightfoot asked to speak. Lightfoot said the Party must update its position on civil rights. The Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism. The Party must show them that equality is not achievable under capitalism. Lightfoot also agreed that the Party's long range goals must be given more prominence. ~~X~~

(U)

Following a break for lunch, Irving Potash acted as chairman when the meeting resumed. ~~X~~

(U)

Arnold Johnson was the next speaker and reported on the McCarran Act. The "Repeal Committee" of Chicago will have a full page ad in the "Washington Post" with names of prominent people calling out against the McCarran Act. The ad will be out in the next few days and reprints for mailing will be made. In New York, an objective of the Citizens Committee For Constitutional Liberties (CCCL) is to have a dinner for 750 people to raise funds. ~~X~~

A characterization of the CCCL is attached. (u)

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

- (U) There should be an appeal to all organizations to come out against the McCarran Act and to involve people to dramatize the problem. Pressure must be brought on the administration. ~~X~~
- (U) Phil Bart supported an independent political committee to work on the elections. Bart said a national convention deserves great consideration but suggested that no one come out and say that the convention will definitely be held but that the Party is working on a long range formal program. ~~X~~
- (U) Helen Winter recommended building a Labor-Negro coalition around electoral issues. She discussed the need for educating Party members and recommended that reports from meetings of National CP leaders be made available to club members. She said the Party club must be concerned with community activities and select their area of concentration. Winter said there should be no publicity concerning a proposed national convention of the Party. ~~X~~
- (U) George Meyers recommended that the Party look upon itself as a national organization and recommended greater coherence in the Party. Meyers urged that all Party members work together and help each other. ~~X~~
- (U) reported on his tour to various Party districts. He reported he found major areas in which nothing was being done in the youth field and suggested that older comrades find ways to give concrete aid to the youth. There is a need for a public voice of the Party to help in youth work. A convention would give the Party a real push among young people. ~~X~~

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

(U)

Betty Gannett regarded the picture of a CP club as drawn by Danny Rubin as frightening. She said that New York Party clubs are not properly organized and that there are not enough full time workers handling Party work. Gannett stated that the Party leadership must have mass contacts in order to give a proper image to the young people. ~~C~~

(U)

William Weinstone said the Party grows to the extent it participates in mass struggle. He claimed the "enemy" has isolated the CP and there must be breakout. This is to be done by fighting for a shorter work day. They must find ways to build within mass movements. The press must be built, and pamphlets must deal with immediate issues. There must be participation in elections and a limited front must be established. They must work with progressives and the left. ~~C~~

(U)

Gus Hall informed the meeting that the tax case against CP is to be tried and there are two volunteers to register the CP. He saw this as a serious effort by Government to continue harrassment. He suggested mass political pressure might intervene to block a new indictment. The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m., resuming February 14 at 10:00 a.m. ~~C~~

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Communist Party, United States of
America - Organization

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Second Day's Session
February 14, 1965

Philip Bart acted as Chairman of this session.

Albert "Mickie" Lima spoke glowingly of the possibilities of doubling party membership in the California area, particularly with regard to youth. He said that in Santa Clara they have developed to where they are exerting some influence. They seem to have a stable membership and have people in which to develop an effective leadership. The older people are now able to make contributions. The youth sector now has its own clubs and are effective. They have been able to get proper recognition of the party, although they do not officially represent the party.

Lima stated that the youth have pushed "People's World" and party literature. Their activity has greatly increased the image of the party. Lima expressed the opinion that in the next year there will be a substantial growth of youths in the party and said he was speaking in terms of doubling the membership in the district. "People's World" has increased its circulation by at least 1,000 youth readers. The need is to develop themes for youth along the lines of what affects them today rather than speaking of fascism. The youth have never experienced fascism and do not know how it affects them.

Lima continued that there were three areas for consideration in terms of how to overcome the lag in party functioning:

1. The legal status and how to plan a long-range breakthrough.

2. The split in the world communist movement. This situation, he said, was shaking confidence and was difficult to explain. He said it was a negative factor.

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Communist Party, United States
of America. - Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- (U) 3. The new stage of history, particularly with regard to the Negro struggle, and how to take advantage of this new stage in history. ~~X~~

"People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper. (u)

- (U) James Tormey spoke briefly concerning the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), particularly with regard to its efforts in the housing field and in job discrimination. He said they do exert influence in these areas. ~~X~~

- (U) Dorothy Healey inquired whether the party was solving its problems. She noted that there were a number of problems to discuss but questioned whether the party was giving leadership in the concrete approach to these problems. She expressed the opinion that the leadership did not pressure each other in order to give more leadership. The feeling is, she said, "Don't attack me and I won't attack you." ~~X~~

- (U) Healey said that the party should address themselves realistically as to what they have in the way of membership and what can be mobilized. She said ~~that~~ Danny (Rubin) is not experienced in handling party organization. She asked what he (Rubin) learned from his own report, noting that for him to draw up the report he had to depend on what others told him. She recommended that Danny (Rubin) attend various club meetings and county meetings, not to participate, but rather to listen and learn. ~~X~~

Healey commented that the reports given reflect different considerations, the national office versus the district and for this reason she is in favor of a party convention. She said the national office did not reflect the feelings of the district and the discussions thus far have been more in the abstract. The question is can the

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Communist Party, United States of
America - Organization

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party do what it proposes. She said the electoral question was confusing and not definitive. The party has to recognize the need to explore other avenues in its fight for socialism. The party, to be productive, must move outside the party organization. She admitted that the legal question makes this difficult. ~~X~~

Healey stated that the party does not measure up to the potential available, to develop something wherein "we" are the center, but not exclusively CP. Healey said that the party does not concretely discuss what is practical and concluded her remarks by saying that what needs to be done is to understand:

(U)

1. What are the continuing problems of the party.
2. What are the problems unique to the present period. ~~X~~

stated that he was in agreement with the main report but felt the main problem facing the party today was cadre training. He said a way must be found to get going on a concentration program. The party must set goals for itself and then find the ways and means to achieve these goals. ~~X~~

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recommended that a study be made of the actual situations existing and take from this study what is positive. He said a study should be made of the situation as it exists in Harlem and the different groups that are there and to take from it what is positive and achievable in the civil rights movement. He said the same would be true in all fields of party work. ~~X~~

(U)

Irving Potash said that the problem of the party's legality must be carried on. There is a need to implement a concrete policy. Too many people equate militancy with leftism. Militancy, he said, is not the opposite of responsibility. ~~X~~

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America - Organization

- (U) Potash continued that recruiting can be a threat to security and there are people who will not distribute "The Worker" because of the security problem. It was Potash's contention that there was no reason why "The Worker" could not be handled openly. He recommended that the party membership operate more openly. Potash commented, with regard to the age of the comrades, admitting that it was an obstacle but said they must be organized to do the most they can. ~~X~~
- (U) Jack Stachel said that he agreed with Irving (Potash) on his statement with regard to militancy and leftism. He said the party must recognize that there is an "old left" and a "new left" and despite mistakes made in the past in regard to mass organizations, the party must work to achieve unity with the left and the mass organizations. The party, he said, must function as an organization in its own name in addition to the work in mass organization. ~~X~~
- (U) ~~STACHEL~~ said that the party does not have a functioning apparatus in trade union work, not since Irving (Potash) left (as trade union director) about one year ago. He characterized this as one of the party's most important fields of work. ~~X~~
- (U) James Jackson said the party should concern itself with issues regarding socialism. In the United States, the working class is making major strides towards socialism. Jackson felt that on the question of party organization, efforts should be made to enlarge the circulation of "The Worker". ~~X~~
- (U) Carl Winter said that there was a need to distinguish between strategy and tactics and a lengthy discussion could be held on this question alone. Winter said some comrades view strategy as an ultimate socialist objective. A proper development of tactics depends on the strategic aim and the failure to understand this causes serious errors to be made. ~~X~~

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Winter stated that the party needs to be built in order to take a more active part in the American way of life. He said "we" have to concern ourselves with how to change the party. The party needs to concern itself with growth among youth, Negroes and the working class. There is a need to get different kinds of members into the party and to use what we have to get these members. ~~X~~

(U)

Winter suggested that the party pick one area for its work, either in youth, trade union or civil rights activities. He said he was in favor of a youth division in the party. There is a basis, he said, for a separate structure for youth within the party. ~~X~~

(U)

Henry Winston stated that the problem for the party is to break out of its isolation. The idea of a convention is a sound one. There is a need for a party program and in the process build bridges, not alone for the mass movement, but to develop a role for the party. Winston was particularly impressed with Lima's remarks concerning the possibility of doubling party membership in California. ~~X~~

(U)

Mortimer Daniel Rubin, by way of summary, stated that some districts did not turn in studies for his report. He said the discussion was helpful and the criticism constructive but noted that some of those criticising did not submit plans. Rubin expressed the opinion that what the leadership does or does not do is reflected throughout the party. ~~X~~

(U)

He felt that one of the major problems was adjusting and accommodating to situations as they occur. He said that some comrades have stated that with regard to youth recruiting, that it could not be done because of job security, while others felt that the most promising youths "should be salted away and not recruited." Rubin said that this was

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Communist Party, United States of America-Organization

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the wrong approach. Many youths today are happy in the party despite the economic and security problems. He concluded by remarking that there was a need for long range planning of party building. ~~X~~

(U)

Gus Hall said there was no one way of handling all national problems and each district must work out particular problems. The party must present an educational program. He called for a summer program to get 100 youth cadre. Hall said the key is to become a party of action. Many will say that they are not a party of action. ~~X~~

(U)

Hall said that there was something missing in their discussions, adding that age was not a political discussion but that they make it one. He said "we" exaggerate the age question and the ability of the party to do anything. This has a minimizing effect. He felt they could do things in the electoral field without endangering the party. There is a tendency on the part of some people to say we cannot increase the growth of the party and this is wrong. ~~X~~

(U)

Hall expressed the opinion that for party growth and influence it must become active in the electoral field. He concluded by remarking that there were two types of people in the party: 1) the unmobilized and 2) the rest of the party. This has created a vacuum which needs to be cleared through understanding. ~~X~~

(U)

Michael Davidow said that the party needs to enunciate their policies with respect to nationalism, socialism and the like. He urged the party to debate with the opposition and to write more articles. Davidow said that there is a lack of system and method of work in his district and all efforts must be made to systemize in order to operate more effectively. ~~X~~

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Communist Party, United States of
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(U) Davidow commented, with regard to the "old members", that the county chairmen realized the necessity of holding meetings in the afternoon and weekends. He said the older comrades are not engaged in activities other than attending meetings. ~~X~~

At the conclusion of this session. the following proposals and motions were made. The source, however, was unable to report, in all instances, whether these motions were carried:

1. Have a summer youth project. The secretariat to set up a committee to provide for it. People from the center are to come to youth classes. Motion approved.
2. Organize and support an assembly for an all-out campaign against the Mc Carran Act. This to be held March 15, 1965, on the eve of the trial.
3. Prepare for party convention in December, 1965. The secretariat to begin such planning. Motion approved.
4. Establish a committee to investigate the possibilities of a left electoral coalition.
5. The Civil Rights Commission plan a program with specific points of concentration for the party. Motion approved.
6. "Party Affairs" be re-established as an internal party organ. Motion approved.
- (U) 7. The question of the war on poverty be a concrete item in the party program. Motion approved. ~~X~~

"The Worker" is an East Coast
Communist newspaper.

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Third Day's Session
February 15, 1965

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Albert "Mickie" Lima acted as chairman of the morning session. Gus Hall stated that [] would open the session and give a report on Viet Nam.

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[] stated that it was hard to assess what has taken place in the last week or two with regard to Viet Nam. The war has reached a difficult stage and will either become wider or remain limited in scope. The American forces have tried to change the area of war from a ground war to an air war because of the United States preponderance of air power. This preponderance will remain so for some period of time. That is where the United States wants to fight the war. He characterized this as American Imperialism.

(U)

Continuing, [] remarked that the North Viet Nam situation poses many dangers, but it is not of an immediate danger. Limited wars can be won such as in Cuba and Algeria. One factor in all of this is the solidarity of the socialist countries against the imperialist forces.

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[] expressed the opinion that the reason for the United States offensive in North Viet Nam is to prepare for a negotiated peace settlement. The bombing of North Viet Nam was an imperialist provocation. This will be a long fight involving many dangers. He said the various peace organizations have been **undertaking important actions** and "we" should get expressions from those sectors not

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United States of America -
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reached by the peace movement and the trade union movement. He said that attempts should be made to get trade union figures to speak out publicly against the United States role in Viet Nam. He said the party should organize the "apparatus" and get discussions started, and "our approach" should be mainly critical. The ultra right is putting a lot of pressure on the administration to push the war into North Viet Nam, and they are against negotiations. ~~&~~

(U)

Arnold Johnson stated that various undertakings are being planned by Sane (Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy), Women's Strike for Peace, and others regarding Viet Nam. He said a certain section of the country is calling for an immediate withdrawal of the United States from South Viet Nam. There are differences in the administration. Senator (William) Fulbright continues to present a difference and this is important. The Jewish community is for peace and in Washington, large sections of the administration have differences regarding China, etc. ~~&~~

(U)

James Jackson said they must differentiate this crisis from the nuclear weapons crisis of Cuba, adding that the situation is grave enough without exaggerating it. He urged the withdrawal of (Ambassador Maxwell) Taylor and others whom he said have been failures all along the line and have advocated the theory of military strikes. Jackson expressed the opinion that there were pressures by McNamara (Defense Secretary), Taylor, and others to make this a strategic showdown. ~~&~~

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(U) Gilbert Green said that there cannot be a backdown and any kind of negotiated settlement for Viet Nam, like there was in Korea, would be a tremendous setback for the Vietnamese people. He said there can be no settlement until all United States troops have been withdrawn. Green commented that the Soviet Union stated that there can be no talk of better relations with the Soviet Union while relations with other socialist states are worsening. He said this was very important. ~~X~~

(U) Green continued that what has been made clear is that the Chinese are not war mongers. They have acted in a very responsible way under great provocation. ~~X~~

(U) Carl Winter said he wanted to express his agreement with those who have said "small wars can be won". He said that on the main question, there is a mass pressure for peace in the country. Johnson recognized it in his campaign. "Our" unique contribution in the election was our saying that people should never put their trust in Johnson, but should exert continuous pressure to obtain their goals. He felt that they must keep in the forefront the continuing danger of the ultra right. He said "The Worker" could produce dramatic service if it produced on its pages what other newspapers will not. ~~X~~

(U) commented that they have to point out that the main danger is the ultra right, both in its ability to influence the administration from within and with out. ~~X~~

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Irving Potash opened his remarks by also stating that he agreed that small wars can be won. He said he also

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agreed with those who proposed a broad educational mass campaign. He said "our press and statements" must become a guide, first to "our people" and to those in peace movements. ~~Q~~

(U)

William Weinstone called for a broad peace offensive as well as the immediate distribution of leaflets. He said the ultra right must be attacked and the whole administration must be blamed for the Viet Nam situation and not merely certain individuals. He felt they should condemn the action in Viet Nam and work for a negotiated peace. He said the situation is still fluid, and the American people should call upon the President to live up to his campaign promises. ~~Q~~

(U)

Betty Gannett said they should denounce the war in Viet Nam. It was her contention that the United States wants to go to the negotiating table with strength and because they are losing, are now stepping up the war. She said the ultra right wants to hit industry and destroy North Viet Nam. Pressure should be exerted on the Johnson administration not to proceed so far that retreat is not possible. The American people will then be involved in something which could lead to annihilation. Gannett said that there was a need for a peace movement that will act swiftly to convince the American people of their danger. ~~Q~~

Henry Winston said that President Johnson is conforming more to the Goldwater policy which he said was in violation of his mandate from the people. He said the

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Communist Party
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- (U) party should call for American withdrawal, and efforts must be made to get public expressions from the labor movement. He said the Communist Party should issue 100,000 copies of a leaflet on Viet Nam. ~~X~~
- (U) Mortimer Daniel Rubin said he was in agreement that the aggressive action on the part of the United States will precede negotiation. The pressure of the voice of the American people will be a factor in determining what the policy will be. He said "we" should see if someone from the "Russian Bloc" will speak out. This will help open doors for mass actions. He also expressed the opinion that the United States should leave Viet Nam before any negotiations start. ~~X~~
- (U) Rubin said "we" should consider the question of more demonstrations and look into the possibility of getting Madison Square Garden. ~~X~~

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

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1.

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

- "1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
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punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)"

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FBI

Date: February

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN
IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE
SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CP, USA ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NEW YORK)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-4 mjd-16-80
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-19-85

Transmitted herewith are fourteen copies of a LHM regarding a CP, USA National Board meeting in NYC, 2/13-15/65.

The source utilized is NY 4929-S* who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This memorandum has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CP, USA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the US.

10- Bureau (ENCLS. 14) (RM)

(1- 100-3-72) (CP, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)

(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)

(1- 100-3-83) (CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)

(1- 100-3-76) (CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)

(1- 100-3-81) (CP, USA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

(1- 100-3-104) (CP, USA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

(1- 100-3-88) (CP, USA-FACTIONALISM)

3- Baltimore (ENCLS. 3) (INFO) (RM)

(1- 100-12076) (GEORGE MEYERS)

(1- 100-) (CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)

1- New York (100-80641)

HCO:mmnd

(70)

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FEB 1 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

(Special Agent in Charge)

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 - (1- 134-46)
 - (1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1- Cleveland (INFO)(RM)
- 5- Detroit (ENCLS.5)(INFO)(RM)
 - (1- 100-8482)(TOM DENNIS)
 - (1- 100-13740)(HELEN WINTER)
 - (1- 100-13420)(CARL WINTER)
 - (1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
- 4- Los Angeles (ENCLS.4)(INFO)(RM)
 - (1- 100-4486)(DOROTHY HEALEY)
 - (1- 100-4663)(BEN DOBBS)
 - (1- 100- CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1- Newark (ENCLS.1)(INFO)(RM)
- 1- Philadelphia (ENCL.1)(INFO)(RM)
- 1- Pittsbrgh (ENCL.1)(INFO)(RM)
- 4- San Francisco (ENCLS.4)(INFO)(RM)
 - (1- 65-1242)(ALBERT LIMA)
 - (1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
 - (1- 100-)("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
- 1- New York (100-89691)(CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)(42)
- 1- New York (100-79717)(CP, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)(42)
- 1- New York (100-80644)(CP, USA, -YOUTH MATTERS)(42)
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- 1- New York (100-129802)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)(42)
- 1- New York (100-87211)(CP, USA-FACTIONALISM)(42)
- 1- New York (100-81675)(PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)(42)
- 1- New York (100-140528)(SANE-COMINFIL)(41)
- 1- New York (100-146684)(WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)(41)
- 1- New York (100-145082)(CCCL)(42)
- 1- New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
- 1- New York (100-80633)(CP, USA-EDUCATION)(42)
- 1- New York (100-128255)() (42)
- 1- New York (100-269)(HENRY WINSTON)(42)
- 1- New York (100-84994)(GUS HALL)(42)
- 1- New York (100-18065)(JACK STACHEL)(42)
- 1- New York (100-69956)(HELEN WINTER)(42)
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1- New York (100-117708) () (42)
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-13-2011

Best copy available

New York, New York
February 17, 1963

Bureau 100-442383

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In a syndicated article appearing on page 2 of the "Clarksburg Journal", a Jackson, Mississippi, daily newspaper, dated January 12, 1963, it was indicated that certain attorneys will work in Jackson, Mississippi, taking depositions (in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly excluded from registering to vote in the November, 1962 election in Mississippi). The article stated that among the attorneys directing the case was Arthur Kinoy and William Hunter.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 12th Avenue, New York City. William Hunter took part of the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interfered with racial progress and the brotherhood of man. Hunter called for the abolition of the HCUA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~Class A~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-1003

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 3, 1952, that Handler had had the "Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Fort Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1953.

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is in the copy attached hereto.

On August 30, 1950, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Arthur Henry had attempted to set up a Communist Party (CP) Club of professionals following the 16th National CP Convention in 1957.

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1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[REDACTED], Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

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A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[Handwritten: 100-44223]

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[Handwritten: 100-44223]

Title

[Handwritten: Communist Influence in Local District]

Character

[Handwritten: Internal Security - C]

Reference

[Handwritten: See 100-44223-100, dated 10/1/50 and 10/1/51 as above]

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

2/19/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442889)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CUBA
IS-C

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, 2/6/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above; two copies are enclosed for Jackson.

Sources used in this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Characterization of WILLIAM KUNSTLER

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]

Port Chester, New York

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Characterization of [redacted]

1. [redacted]

On 2/19/65, [redacted] contacted SA [redacted] in Laurel, Mississippi, and stated he is an attorney from the State of New York and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this information and made no requests of the FBI.

- 3 - Bureau (100-442889) (Encls. 5) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson (100-57) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-113532) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)

(9) [redacted]
[signature]

100-153735-1004

[signature]

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NY 100-153735

In regard to [redacted] who was mentioned in referenced airtel, Martindale-Hubbell, Law Directory, 1955, lists [redacted] born in 1930. He graduated from New York University and Harvard University Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1953, and is practicing with the law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Taub, Feltner and Hood (40 Wall Street, New York City).

b6
b7C

On 11/23/60, [redacted] (conceal), [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, furnished a list of subscribers to "Studies on the Left". On the list was the name [redacted] Ardsley, New York, (100-140355-111 (4)), page 7.

b6
b7C

The foregoing information has not been included in the letterhead memorandum since it is not known that this individual is identical with the attorney mentioned in referenced airtel.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from confidential informants, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in placing the future effectiveness of these sources in jeopardy against the defense interests of the United States.

F B I

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM; PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE
COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTY
FIVE, RACIAL MATTERS.

FIFTEEN BOYCOTTING STUDENTS PICKETED PUBLIC SCHOOL EIGHTY
EIGHT, AT TWO FIFTEEN WEST ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH STREET, NYC,
FROM EIGHT AM TO EIGHT FORTY AM, FEBRUARY NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE,
IN SUPPORT OF SCHOOL BOYCOTT. PICKETING WAS ORDERLY AND NO
INCIDENTS OCCURRED. ATTENDANCE FIGURES AT THE SCHOOL SHOWED
DROP OF NINE PER CENT FROM NORMAL ATTENDANCE FIGURE OF
EIGHTY EIGHT PER CENT. ^RBOYCOTTING STUDENTS BEGAN ASSEMBLING
AT SILOAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWO SIXTY JEFFERSON AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, COMMENCING AT NINE AM. REVEREND
 IS PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH. AT TEN AM, APPROXIMATELY
TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS DEPARTED FROM THE CHURCH AND PROCEEDED TO
BOARD OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS, ONE TEN LIVINGSTON STREET.

1 - NY 157-1344 (42)
① - NY 100-153735 (42)

VJA:gmd
(3)

1 - Supv. 42

100-753735-1005

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 23 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b6
b7c

Approved: GFm

Special Agent in Charge

Sent 6:47

M

Per DO

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NY 100-153735

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. HALF OF THE STUDENTS DROPPED OUT EN ROUTE.

ORGANIZED PICKETING AT ONE TEN LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, BEGAN APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTY FIVE AM, FEBRUARY NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE. OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENT PERSONNEL. NO SIGNS CARRIED BY PICKETS. APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY FIVE STUDENTS PICKETING IN ORDERLY FASHION, CONFINED TO BOERUM PLACE SIDE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING, BETWEEN LIVINGSTON STREET AND COURT STREET. PICKETS CHANTED "JIM CROW MUST GO". SMALL GROUP STUDENTS CONGREGATED AT PARKING LOT ACROSS BOERUM PLACE FROM PICKET SITE BUT QUICKLY DISPERSED BY MOUNTED NYCPD PATROLMEN. AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN FORTY AM, PICKETING TAPERED OFF WITH GROUPS OF TEN TO TWELVE STUDENTS AT A TIME BEING ESCORTED APPROXIMATELY ONE BLOCK FROM PICKETING SCENE BY FOOT AND MOUNTED POLICE. PICKETING COMPLETELY SUSPENDED BY NOON. *NO VANDALISM REPORTED.*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE THREE

NY 100-153735

THIRTEEN INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED AT ABOVE DEMONSTRATION BY
BUREAU OF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS FOR VIOLATION OF STATE EDUCATION
LAW (INDUCING MINORS TO ABSENT THEMSELVES FROM SCHOOL).

OF THESE [REDACTED] FEMALE, NEGRO, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC, AFFILIATED WITH PROGRESSIVE
LABOR MOVEMENT, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR ONE EIGHT
ONE FOUR: [REDACTED] FEMALE, WHITE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BROOKLYN, INVOLVED IN COMMUNIST
PARTY YOUTH ACTIVITY (BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR ZERO
EIGHT THREE FIVE: [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] BROOKLYN, MALE, WHITE, AFFILIATED WITH COMMUNIST
PARTY (BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR ZERO NINE TWO ONE FOUR.)
TWO ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED BY NYCPD AT ABOVE DEMON-
STRATION FOR ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER, AND DISORDERLY
CONDUCT.

b6
b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

In connection with disturbances of recent date in New York City being handled under the caption "Proposed Boycott in New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, February, 1965, Racial Matters", insure appropriate investigation conducted to determine whether there is any communist involvement. Aspects relating to CIRM should, of course, be reported under CIRM caption.

Sent Via _____ M Per _____
100-153735-1006
Leaton
airtel
2/20/65

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/18/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM
IS-C

On 2/11/65, NY 4092-Su advised that on that date, one Mr. [] (ph) of the Chemical Corn National Bank, New York, N.Y., contacted the secretary in [] office, N.Y., N.Y. She was advised that Mr. [] was calling in reference to the account of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights. In that regard, he said the bank had been served with process, therefore, he desired to speak to [] was unavailable.

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Later during the above date, an individual from the same bank contacted [] regarding the Gandhi Society matter. He said the payments of checks which had been drawn on their three accounts had been stopped by court order. He said that was due to an indebtedness of the Society in the amount of \$600.00; the balance of the accounts total \$9,000.00, according to the individual. [] requested that he be advised by letter as to what the bank decided to do in the matter.

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b7C

On 2/11/65, Mr. [] (ph) was able to get in touch with []. He advised that he desired to send a letter to the Gandhi Society and requested that [] furnish its current address. [] said all correspondence should be sent to his office at 165 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

b6
b7C

In an effort to ascertain whether the Gandhi Society is a functioning organization, a pretext telephone call was made to the telephone number listed in the Manhattan Telephone Directory. It was learned that all inquiries should be made to the SCLC office; a call to that office resulted in the caller being instructed to call the office of [] because the Society was not functioning any longer.

b6
b7C

2-Bureau RM

1-Atlanta (100-6670) CIRM RM

1-New York (100-73250) [] (42)

1-New York (100-149194) SCLC (41)

1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:jmk

100-153735-1007

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[Handwritten signature]

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